THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Ohio township, Allegheny County, some time about the 20th of May, a red and white Cow; red neck and red spots on the sides, hite legs and tail white; some white on the forehead; pposed to be 4 or 5 years old, and gives milk. The ner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay arges and take her away, or she will be disposed of the law directs SARAH BACKHOUSE.
jy1-w3t*

N the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 27, 1845.

THE MONONGAHELA SLACK WATER AND THE COAL TRADE.

We yesterday took a walk to Dam No. 1 to see the state of affairs there, having heard a good deal about the number of Coal Boats above it. For several days the Packets have been interrupted more or less by them, and we understood that the rush was not yet over. We found as near as we could count about forty boats tied up on both sides of the river, but mostly just above the Lock, their crews were all about and ready to run the boats but owing to the fall in the river we understood it was then impossible to get down, and they had concluded to stay where they were. The reason of their detention is, that one day when the water was at its highest it was over the Lock, and no boats could pass, and afterwards it was impracticable to run them all through in time to get off. Is there not something wrong about this? should there not be two Locks at Dam No. 1?

The case of the owners of many of these detained boats we conceive to be one of peculiar hardship. They have been engaged for a long time in preparation, their entire worldly wealth is embarked in this adventure; they have been patiently waiting for a rise, and when it came, for want of facilities to get below the Dam they will perhaps be compelled to lay by through the whole summer. The inconvenience of this is apparent, and the result will be inevitable loss, and much suffering meanwhile. There is over 200,000 bu. of coal ready to be sent to market, but for want of accommodations at Dam No. 1 they are bound up where they are. If there be any remedy we trust it will be provided.

The growth of this trade is remarkable, and everything should be done to foster it. At least forty boats are detained and how many got off we cannot tell, but for information we would be glad to know. Had the Lock been several feet higher very likely these boats could have been got through on the day it was overflowed and obstructed from working.

SPEED OF THE GEO. M. BIBB.

We are happy to publish the following statement of a number of highly respectable officers of the U. S. Navy, in reference to the speed of the GEO. M. BIBB. From the slowness with which that vessel left our port, a most unfavorable impression was made upon the assembled citizens with regard to the utility and power of Lieut. HUNTER's propeller, with which she is supplied. It being generally supposed that efforts would be made to facilitate her departure in handsome style, her slowness was not attributed to the right cause, *a want of steam!* The statement below, made by gentlemen every way competent to judge, vindicates fully Lieut. Hunter's propeller from any share of the cause of slowness in the departure and progress of that beautiful vessel. We were somewhat surprised to learn from these gentlemen that the vessel is supplied with high pressure engines, as the closest scrutiny from those on shore could not distinguish any of the usual signs of the escape of steam. This could not have been the case had there been any steam to speak of. If any one asks the reason why more steam was not raised,—we may reply, that the most charitable conclusion is, that the commanding officer did not wish to risk the safety of the vessel, where there was danger of getting aground. We have heard another reason, but the above is the most charitable.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

GENTLEMEN:—We are anxious to correct a wrong opinion which might prevail in regard to the trial of the U. S. Revenue steamer, GEO. M. BIBB. There was no trial made of her speed.

We went down the Ohio in her to a point a little below the town of Freedom, 27 miles from Pittsburgh. This distance was accomplished in 3 hours and 2 minutes.

It is to be regretted that steam was not raised to a pressure which the boilers were intended to carry. Had it been intended to try the speed of the vessel this should in fairness have been done. The engines are high pressure, and were constructed to be used with from 60 to 80 pounds steam on the square inch. When we left the wharf the guage showed 13 pounds. This soon run nown to 11, but afterwards it slowly raised to 21 pounds, where it stood when we left the vessel. The average pressure was about 18 pounds, and the average number of revolutions about 16 per minute. This gave a velocity which we estimated at about 5 miles per hour exclusive of the current. It can be easily imagined that with a pressure of 70 pounds or four times the force actually employed, the result would have been such as not to disappoint the assembled thousands.

That the vessel did not go faster is, under the circumstances, in no wise to be attributed to the means of propulsion—the velocity, on the contrary, seems highly satisfactory.

JOHN RODGERS, Lt. U. S. N.
JAMES L. PARKER, Lt. U. S. N
A. BIRKBECK, Engin'r U. S. N.

The Memory of Gen. Jackson.

By reference to the proceedings of Councils, which we give to-day, our citizens will perceive that Councils have taken such action as to secure a public and official recognition of the death and public services of this eminent man.

☞ **The Captain of the Lake Erie informs us that no less than *sixteen* Coal Boats are aground between this city and Beaver. Of this number four or five are sunk. We are very sorry to hear it.**

☞ **A number of Conestoga Wagons and other vehicles, from the Factory of Mr. R. TOWNSEND, were shipped yesterday for Chihuahua, Mexico, *via* Independence, Mo.**

☞ **In the cellar of the dwelling of the Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE we notice that the coal kindled n the great conflagration is still burning lively.**

☞ **We notice a stone tablet in the front of two handsome dwelling houses on Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth, with the inscription:**

**"THE GREAT FIRE,
April 10th, 1845."**

☞ **The steamer Josephine passed the "GEO. M. BIBB," about 15 miles this side of Marietta, Ohio, on Wednesday morning. She was running along under a low head of steam. We learn that she lay off Steubenville at anchor on Tuesday night.**

The Fire Department of Allegheny City will soon be put on an efficient footing. A subscription of $600 has been raised in the Fourth Ward to purchase an Engine, Hose, &c., and the Councils purpose appropriating the balance necessary to procure fire apparatus. A new (or old) Company in the First Ward is also about to get new apparatus—engine, hose, &c. Success to their exertions.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Last evening the Commencement Exercises of the Western University, took place in the Liberty street Methodist Church, before an intelligent and crowded audience, filling every part of the spacious edifice.

We were unable to be present at the early part of the exercises, and cannot therefore speak of the performances which then took place; but we were happily in time to hear the whole of the very eloquent, excellent, and forcibly and distinctly delivered address of Mr. CHARLES A. HOLMES. His production was certainly an honor to his *Alma Mater*, and reflected high credit upon himself.

At the conclusion of this latter effort the worthy Principal, Dr. DYER, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon W. C. Friend, Samuel W. Baker, Henry H. Forsyth, Benjamin B. Campbell, and Theodore Poindexter; and the degree of Master of Arts, upon Charles A. Holmes.

We expect some of the gentlemen present during the whole time will furnish us with a more extended notice of this interesting comencement. We were much gratified to see so fine a house, and rejoiced to hear the announcement at the close, that the Trustees contemplate shortly erecting new buildings. We trust a better day is dawning upon the Western University.

We copied a few days since a paragraph from the N. York Tribune, under the head of "Inklings of War," stating that Gen. SCOTT had left New York post-haste for Washington, after a brief interview with a messenger from the latter city.—The Washington Union of Monday afternoon says that Gen. S. hastened from West Point to Washington and to Richmond to visit a *sick* family, and that he is now in his office at Washington attending to his ordinary professional business.

The Vincennes Gazette of Thursday last says: "The recent rains have caused the Wabash to raise sufficiently high for steamboat navigation, and it is still rising. A great deal of rain has fallen within the last week, and no doubt the river will continue navigable for weeks."

THE BIG CHINESE LETTER.—The Washington Union of Saturday evening announces that this singular document, addressed by the Emperor of China to the President of the United States, reached that city on Friday. It is said to consist of a roll 7 feet 1 inch long, by 2 feet 11 inches wide. The writing is on a field of plain yellow silk, with a margin of silk of the same color, embroidered in gold thread. The letter is in two languages, (Chinese and Manchu Tartar,) in characters of large size, and in perpendicular columns, which are separated in the middle by the imperial seal—which is composed of Chinese characters, enclosed in a *cartouche* about three inches square. This roll is enclosed in a wrapper of yellow silk, (the imperial color,) which again is enclosed in a round box covered with yellow silk, and closed by two fastenings of *jade* stone; and finally is enclosed in an oblong square box of rosewood, and padded and lined with yellow silk. The following is a translation of the Letter, made by Mr. PARKER:

The GREAT EMPEROR presents his regards to the PRESIDENT, and trusts HE is well.

I the EMPEROR having looked up and received the manifest *will* of HEAVEN, hold the reins of *government* over, and soothe and tranquilize the *Central Flowery Kingdom*, regarding all within and beyond the borders as one and the same family.

Early in the spring, the *ambassador of your honorable nation, Caleb Cushing*, having received *your letter* arrived from afar at my province of *Yue*. He having passed over the vast oceans with unspeakable toil and fatigue, I, the EMPEROR, not bearing to cause him further inconvenience of travelling by land and water, to dispense with his coming to *Peking* to be presented at *court*, especially appointed *Ke Ying*, of the IMPERIAL HOUSE, *minister* and *commissioner extraordinary*, to repair thither, and to treat *him* with courteous attention.

Moreover, they having negotiated and settled all things proper, the said *minister* took the *letter*, and presented it for MY INSPECTION; and YOUR sincerity and friendship being in the highest degree real, and the thoughts and sentiments being with the utmost sincerity and truth kind, at the time of opening and perusing it, my pleasure and delight were exceedingly profound.

All and everything they had settled regarding the *regulations* of *commerce*, I the EMPEROR further examined with utmost scrutiny, and found they are all perspicuous, and entirely and perfectly judicious, and forever worthy of adherence.

To *Kwang Chow, Hen Mun, Fuh Chow, Ning Po*, and *Shang He*,* it is alike permitted the citizens of the *United States* to proceed, and according to the articles of the treaty, at their convenience to carry on commerce.

Now, bound by perpetual *amity* and *concord*, advantages will accrue to the *citizens* of both *nations;* which, I trust, must certainly cause the PRESIDENT also, to be extremely well satisfied and delighted.

Taon Kwang, 24th yr. 11th m. and 7th d. (16th Dec. A. D. 1844.

Great seal of the empire in Chinese and Tartar. { Signet of the imperial will }

(Signed) PETER PARKER,
Late Chinese Secretary to the Legation.

*The *five* ports in the Chinese empire which the treaty opens to the commerce of the U. S.—*Editor.*

ENGLAND AND OREGON.—The Manchester Guardian has the following statement in relation to the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river by an English naval force:—

"*Latest from the Pacific.*—By the West India mail just arrived, we have received a letter from Lima, so late as the 7th of March. We learn from it that great activity had been observed among the British ships of war on the Peruvian coast—the cause of which was not generally known. On the 25d of February, the Daphne, 18 guns, sailed from Callao to the northward; and the America, 50 gun frigate, (just sent round into the Pacific from the Brazilian station;) in two days afterwards, both with sealed orders; and it was generally understood that they had gone to the Columbia river, with some specific instructions respecting the Oregon territory. The Collingwood, 80 guns, with the flag of Rear Admiral Seymour, was to sail on the 8th of March for Valparaiso. The United States frigate Savannah, 50 guns, was hourly expected at Callao from the United States.

CHOLERA.—The Journal of Commerce publishes the following:

Extract of a letter dated,
CALCUTTA, April 4th.

The Cholera is raging here. From five to six hundred die daily; though not many among the shipping.

MAGNETIC PRINTING TELEGRAPH.—What are we coming to! We have seen to-day a slip with a specimen of magnetic telegraph printing, in Roman characters, which is as legible as the impression of the clearest type. A man at one point plays on a set of keys like those of a piano, and *presto!* at the other end of the wire as fast almost as he can touch the letters of the alphabet (represented by these keys) the message is neatly and legibly reprinted. In this way a despatch may be sent from New York to Washington, or *vice versa* almost literally in "no time." The proprietor of this marvellous invention has taken out a patent for this country, and is preparing to have patents taken out in the different countries of Europe. We are promised very shortly an opportunity to see this wonderful discovery in full operation when we will give a more detailed and satisfactory account of what now appears to be almost beyond belief.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

DEATHS FROM DAMP IN WELLS.—The Marietta O. Intelligencer has an account of the deaths of three persons from damp in a well belonging to Mr. Harwood, in Adams, Ohio, a few days since. The well had been dug to the depth of about fifty feet and Mr. Jeremiah Robinet was let down to continue the work. Mr. Harwood called to him, but received no answer. He was then let down himself by Mr. John Bell and fastened a rope to the body of Robinet. Bell then drew both up to within twelve or fifteen feet of the top when Harwood fell against the wall and lodged so that he could be raised no higher. Bell then went down to the place where the bodies were lodged, and so raised and fastened them that he could probably get them out. He then started up, but when within a couple of feet or so of the top fainted and fell upon those below. There was now no person to give assistance but Mrs. Harwood, who ran for help, and found one man near at hand. While he was waiting for others to come, Bell fell from his lodging place upon the other bodies to the bottom of the well. Many persons soon arrived, and Robinet and Harwood were taken out *dead*. A Mr. Brooker was now fastened to a rope, and let down to obtain the body of Bell. He did not succeed, but was himself drawn out, speechless. Efforts were now made to get out the bad air, and at length Timothy Clay went down, fastened to a rope, which he also succeeded in attaching to the body of Bell and they were drawn out together.

(*Correspondence of the N. Y. News.*)

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 17, 1845.

We have had a great time to day at this place, which is the capital of the classic and heroic valley of the Wyoming. The stock of the North Branch Canal Company was subscribed for *to the amount of a million*, with the object of finishing the canal from that place to the New York State Line, a distance of 100 miles, where it is to connect with the Chemung Canal, whereby free access is to be had with the north and far west. Some suspicions are entertained that the enterprising gentlemen of the Morris Canal have something to do with it, and may be those of the Danville Iron Works are looking out for a new market for their iron, whom it is said to have a longing for a contract for Railroad iron for the Erie Railroad. The State of Pennsylvania have spent $3,000,000 on this North Branch Canal, and it will take $1,000,000 to complete it. The subscribers to the stock, on its completion, have the benefit of the whole $4,000,000. A. B.

THE STOCK TAKEN.—The books for the subscription to the "capital stock of the North Branch Canal Company," were opened by the Commissioners at the Phœnix Hotel in this place at 2 o'clock, P. M. to-day, and it is with a feeling of especial satisfaction that we are enabled to inform our friends here and abroad, that the whole sum was subscribed, and the first instalment paid, before closing the books at 6 P. M. The amount of capital is one million of dollars.

The improvement, when completed, as it undoubtedly will be, and soon, will open a wide field for the enterprise, industry, and capital, not only of Northern Pennsylvania, but will bring here from other quarters men and money, to aid in developing the resources so long lying asleep within our borders.

Our Coal and Iron will be made available to their full extent, and rich harvests will be reaped by the careful and enterprising operator. The 17th of June we set down as a bright day in the records of Wyoming.—*Lucerne Dem. June 17.*

TATTLETOO!—A Frenchman, (probably the same who was so much puzzled by the various acceptations in which Anglo-Saxons use the word "box") after spending some time in England, thought he had acquired a very tolerable acquaintance of the English tongue, but he lamented to several friends at a dinner party, that "dare is von vord you use every day in so many different significations of vich I cannot saisir l'acceptation —it is te vord *Tattletoo*." In reply to the remarks of his English hearers, that no such word was known to them, Monsieur with much animation proceeded to explain—"Ah! you say it is not Anglais, and '*nem de nom*,' you use it constamment! Suppose von child drink glass of watare, de nourice tell him 'tattletoo dear!' Suppose two friends take von promenade, ven von is fatigue, he say to de oder 'tattletoo!' Suppose in the Parliament un membre say some ting trop ridicule, de Assembly make de Chambre retentir with vociferation of 'Vell, I am blessed! tattletoo!' Suppose enfin von individu has *suffisant* of any ting, and vant no more he say 'tattletoo!' Corbleu! you always use de word a tousand times a day, and encore you say it is not *Anglais*! I am not von ignorant of Anglais, Sacristie; and yet je voudrais bein savoir, I should like to know vat you mean by Tattletoo! Tattletoo!

Here arose an altercation; none of the Englishmen knew what *Tattletoo* was—all denied ever having heard it before. Johnson, Walker, &c., were produced to prove the non-existence of the word in "*Angle*-land," whilst Webster was conclusive authority for its non-manufacture in Yankee-land. In short, the fire was so heavy against Monsieur, that with many exclamations of 'Comment? messieurs, you doubt my honneur, you dispute de dam tattletoo ven I say it is *Anglais*-Arc-enciel de Dieu!" He was already fumbling for his card-case with evident intentions of regarding the question as a *personal* matter, when the master of the house politely changed the subject; passed the wine; and, ringing the bell, told the servant to put a few coals on the fire. Pat, as usual, without reflection, threw a small cart-load of fuel into the grate, and was on the point of adding a second discharge, from the capacious coal-scuttle, when his master cried out, "Stop, stop, Pat, *that'll do*"—"Voila!" burst out the Frenchman triumphantly, "voila! encore une fois, votre, sacre Tattletoo!—You tell de garcon to put coal on de fire, and den you say Tattletoo! Tattletoo! Mon Dieu, que vous etas des fous, ven you tell me for joke dat *Tattletoo* is not *Anglais*! Tattletoo!!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Proceedings in Select Council.

JUNE 25, 1845.

EXTRA MEETING: Present—Messrs. Bakewell King, Kincaid, Lee, Lytle McCracken, McDevitt, Ogden, Wilson, and President.

Mr. McDevitt presented a report from special Committee, appointed on 23rd inst., to make suitable arrangements for paying appropriate respect to the memory of the late Gen. Andrew Jackson, which was read and accepted, and the following preamble and resolutions, were read three times and adopted. Sent to C. C., and by them adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, we have heard with deep and unfeigned regret of the decease of Gen. Androw Jackson, late President of the United States and Whereas we deem it an appropriate duty to render some public testimonials of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, a man who, while living, has performed the most important services for his country as a soldier, and the merit of whose services, and whose honest uprightness of character, the people have attested, by having twice bestowed upon him the highest civil honor known in a Republican Government, Therefore,

"Be it resolved by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, that we deeply sympathise with the family and friends of Andrew Jackson, in the loss which, not only they but the whole country have sustained in his death.

Resolved, That we unite and co-operate with the arrangements already made, or which shal be made by the committee appointed at a recent meeting of our fellow citizens, for an appropriate public manifestation of the respect entertained by us, in common with our fellow countrymen of every part of this wide spread confederacy, for the character and memory of the distinguished patriot citizen and soldier, now deceased."

"*Resolved*, That upon the day which shall be fixed upon for public, solemn and appropriate exercises, in honor of the memory of the deceased, that Councils meet, and with the Mayor of the city, proceed in a body to the place of meeting, where such exercises may be held.

"*Resolved*, That the several Volunteer Companies of the City, of Allegheny City and of Birmingham, be requested to parade in uniform and attend at the place of meeting on that day.

"*Resolved*, That the several Fire Companies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities be requested to meet at their usual places of meeting, and to proceed to the place where the exercises may be held, marshalled by their respective officers.

"*Resolved*, That the Clergy and members of other professions, the Literary Societies and other associations in the City be requested to assemble and to attend to the exercises of the day in a body.

"*Resolved*, That upon the day when the public exercises may be held, we respectfully recommend that all places of business may be closed until after the services of the day shall have been concluded, in order to give all who desire to do so, an opportunity to attend upon the solemnities of the occasion.

"*Resolved*, That the bells of the various churches and Public Buildings in the city be caused to be tolled, on the day above mentioned, during such hours as to the Committee may seem most suitable.

"*Resolved*, That the Mayor of the City be and her hereby is authorized to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer for a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of firing seventy-eight minute guns, the number corresponding with the age of the deceased; the firing to commence at sun rise on the morning of that day when the public exercises shall be held.

"*Resolved*, That the present Committee and Presidents of Councils be appointed to act as a Committee of Arrangements in conjunction with the Committee of Arrangements already appointed by our fellow-citizens.

"*Resolved*, That all the city papers be respectfully requested to publish this Preamble and Resolutions."

On motion of Mr. M'Devitt, Council adjourned.

Distressing Accident.

Yesterday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Mr. JAMES ALBERTSON, of Allegheny City, drove on to one of the Steam Ferry Boats which ply from the city to Birmingham, with a small wagon, apparently such as he used in supplying his customers—he is a Baker—with Bread, but without the usual box upon the bed. His wife and two children, one aged about five and the other ten years of age, were with him. On the boat, he and his wife got out, leaving the children in the wagon. After the Boat had got up about opposite the foot of Ross street, the horse became frightened at something, and backed so as to throw the hind wheels over the side of the boat. This threw the children out into the river; but just at the moment, Mr. A. struck the horse to make it go forward, and the harness parting by the strain, the wagon went entirely over. The frantic father leaped into the River after his children, but it was all in vain—they were drowned, and the bodies had not been recovered at a late hour last evening.

"ALL A HUMBUG."—The Miners' Journal, alluding to the great improvement made in the manufacturing of Bar Iron directly from the Ore, by a Mr. Green, of New Jersey, says: "We have since seen a specimen of the Iron, which was beautifully prepared to deceive—but falling into the hands of an old Iron Master in this neighborhood, he took the liberty of putting it to the test of the hammer. As he predicted, it turned out to be but little better than the common pig metal. Better Iron was manufactured on the same principle in this region, as early as 1831, before Mr. Clay took out his patent in England. The great Iron interest does not require *humbugism* to sustain it."

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 28, 1845.

"Who killed Cock-Robin?"—"Who cut the Rope?"

Our amiable and valorous cotemporary of the Post was in decidedly a bad humor yesterday morning. We mean the *Colonel*, of course, and not the "great disappointed." We hope the latter will take consolation from the consideration that he is not the only disappointed office-seeker in the Locofoco ranks, *by a good many!* But we mean the *Colonel*, the hero who only can disclose the wonderful secret which agitates community, of "*Who cut the rope!*" We say, he was in a most unamiable mood, and pretended to fall out with us most savagely because we disclosed only a little bit of the history of the "harmonious democracy" of Pennsylvania. But the hero of *cut-rope* memory cannot deceive us or any body else by such a *ruse*. His bitter chagrin did not spring from our disclosures, mortifying to his Democratic pride as they may be, but can be distinctly traced to a *rope's end*, cut short off, hanging to the stern of the steamer Hunter. No doubt the heroic Colonel wishes himself hanging to the end of it, rather than have possessed himself of the fatal secret of who cut it off; but as that is not the case, he vents a portion of his pent up indignation upon us, and tried, unsuccessfully, to get clear of the remainder upon a most inoffensive gentleman up street. Oh! poor Colonel! would that that rope had never been twisted!—and that all new-fashioned steamboats were in the bottom of the sea!

The doughty Colonel declares most lustily that the "harmonious Democracy" was never more harmonious, but brings never a word to prove his assertion, which every intelligent man knows is not true. He praises up the "conciliatory letters of Buchanan and Dallas," and yet he takes good care not to publish them; if he did they escaped our notice. He draws upon his imagination for certain troubles which he would be glad to see in the Antimasonic and Whig ranks, but which only exist in his own bewildered fancy; and in the midst of all, he calls up the ghost of the "fifteen Whigs," to hide from his morbid vision a certain "rope's end," but all without avail. "Who cut that rope!" rings in his ears incessantly, from the shrill treble of the ragged urchin as he cautiously creeps past the gallant hero, to the manly base of the citizen who might cut off his right hand to save the lives and happiness of others, but who would rather lay his head under the block, than be the man "*who cut the rope!*"

PITTSBURGH POSTMASTER.

Mr. CHAMBERS M'KIBBEN, of the Exchange Hotel, is appointed Post Master, and enters into the discharge of the duties of the office on the 15th of July, on which day Mr. RIDDLE's commission expires. This appointment we doubt not will give general satisfaction—to the Whigs, because they did not expect the office to be filled by one of their own party, and only asked that it should be bestowed upon a gentlemanly and obliging citizen—and to the Democrats, because a popular man in their party has been promoted.—Mr. MCKIBBEN, then, will enter into office with the general good wishes of the people in his favor, and we sincerely trust he may give place to a good Whig, at the end of his term, with the public confidence undiminished.

☞ MR. M'CURDY has put a stumper on the the insinuations of the Locofoco and Liberty press. Mr. BRACKENRIDGE will doubtless also show these captious gentlemen that their charges were the inventions of their own imaginations. Can these gentlemen tell the difference between the moral turpitude of hatching up groundless charges against a political opponent, and lying or stealing? We should like to know.

☞ A Farmer living near nine-mile run, informs us that he cut his wheat several days since and found it to be of superior quality and well filled He says he could have brought some new Flour into the city, had he been so minded and made some exertion.

☞ A gentleman just returned from Washington county, informs us that a good deal of the wheat, particularly the Mediterranean, has been cut in that county. This species of wheat has turned out exceedingly well, giving large and fine crops. Its appearance is somewhat remarkable beside our common wheat and the heads are very well filled.

The Naval Court Martial which has been engaged at Washington for some time past in the trial of Capt. VOORHEES on a charge of disobedience of orders, cleared the room on Monday for deliberation on the finding and sentence, and continued with closed doors till about four o'clock, when it adjourned to meet again yesterday morning at ten o'clock. The result of the trial will not be known until it is disposed of by the President.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser is of the opinion that Capt. VOORHEES will be acquitted or, at most, slightly censured.

Fourierism—Modern Associations.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of conversing with Judge VAN AMRINGE, formerly of this city, but who left his profession of the Law, to go to the "Ohio Phalanx," where he has been residing for a year, or more, past. The "Ohio Phalanx," an association on Fourier's principles, is, or rather *was*, situated in Ohio, a short distance below Wheeling, on a most splendid farm. The association consisted of about thirty families; but after a year's trial, the association has been dissolved, and he members will again take their places in ordinary society. The cause of this result, Mr. VAN AMERINGE stated, was pecuniary difficulty. The association was burdened with a debt, the members saw no probability of being able to pay for many years, and they therefore dissolved.

The "Trumbull County Phalanx," in Ohio, Mr. VAN AMRINGE informed us, was still in operation, and had got some machinery in operation, for manufacturing purposes, in addition to agricultural pursuits, but still the debt was so heavy that success was somewhat doubtful. The Phalanx in Pike county, in this state, in which our brother editor, HORACE GREELY, took so great an interest, has *failed* sometime since.

Two Phalanxes, Mr. VAN AMRINGE informed us, were in successful operation, the "North American," and the "Brook Farm." We discover Mr. VAN AMRINGE is as strong in the faith as ever, notwithstanding the many disheartening failures. In looking over our exchanges, received by yesterday's mail, we saw the following notice of the failure of one of these Quixotical experiments:

The Fourier establishment at Bates Mills' near this village, which was organized about a year since under the name and title of the "Ontario Union," as was generally predicted, has exploded. The fraternal link which bound its members together at the inception of the scheme, had been growing weaker and weaker for months, until at length it has been completely severed. We understand that an assignment for the benefit of the creditors was made about a month since of such of the assets as had not been previously appropriated, to R. Gardner, and——Lane, of Hopewell, and the members have principally dispersed.—The Association, doubtless possesses many attractive features, and its advantages have been set forth in glowing colors by visionary theroists enlisted in its advocacy, but as a system of social economy for the practical purposes of life, it is found, upon experience altogether inadequate.—In this quarter it has proved disastrous to those who embarked in it, and we believe most of the members themselves, have but little faith in the system.—[Canandaigua Repository, Wednesday.

From the American.

ELIZABETH, June 26th, 1845.

Mr. James W. Biddle.

DEAR SIR—Since the meeting of our county Convention the Post, Ariel, and Spirit of Liberty appear to be quite uneasy about Judge Backenridge and myself. Towards myself they *first* try to show much solicitude of a friendly character, in a doubtful way, and the *last* a great deal of malignity. They both seem to be apprehensive that I may be hostile to the "Railroad Bill." If the apprehension is real I will allay it by saying that I am warmly in favor of that bill, and in the event of my election, will exert all my influence to promote its passage. I conceive it to be of permanent importance, not only to Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, but also to the State of Pennsylvania.

No doubt the efforts of our members in this matter would have been crowned with success last session of the legislature, had it not been for the malign influences of some leading Locofoco borers.

Elizabeth township has as much at stake in this matter as any township in the county, forming as it does more than 12 miles on the Yough river, and I am happy to say that our people as far as I have heard an expression of opinion all are in favor of it.

The Post also says that a Whig (?) told him that I was a Locofoco until last June. I am and always was friendly to the Tariff of "42," the Distribution of the Land Receipts, and opposed to the Sub-Treasury and Annexation of Texas, this I believe makes me a Whig, at least all the Locos hereabouts think so.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
DANIEL M'CURDY.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

The following pleasant picture, for the contemplation for a free people, we commend to the attention of the amiable editors of the Post, who are so loud in their asseverations of the harmony in the Locofoco ranks. A censorship of the press is only another phase in the character of modern Democracy:

From the N. Y. Courier.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.—A very curious and somewhat important instance of *suppression of the truth* has recently occurred in the Washington Union, the special Executive organ. That paper on Friday contained the following notice of the meeting of the "Democratic Association" of that city, on Thursday evening, to take measures to pay respect to the memory of Gen. Jackson.—

"The association met pursuant to adjournment. *John C. Rives*, Esq., president elect, presented himself and was regularly installed. Being conducted to the chair, he rose and *delivered an address.*

"The President having to leave the chair to make a report, requested Robert Coltman, Esq. vice president, to take the chair.

"On motion by Mr. Ward, the Secretary was requested to solicit the remarks of the president for publication."

Then follows the "Tribute of Respect" which was paid by the meeting to Gen. Jackson's memory;—but nothing whatever of the address of Mr. Rives appears. We are informed, however, on very reliable authority, that a copy of his address was furnished for publication; and that it was *in type* and about to be put to press in the Union, when it was accidentally discovered by the business partner of that paper, who stopped the press and posted to the editor. That gentleman, in turn, posted off to the President, who summoned to council his official advisers. The speech was laid before them, and the result of their deliberations may be inferred from the *fact*, that the speech of Mr. Rives, though in type at the Union office, has never appeared in that or in any other paper. It was decided by the Executive authority that certain facts should not be laid before the public, and forthwith the press is muzzled! The censorship of the press in Austria, in Italy, in Cuba, and other countries, ruled by the will of individuals, has long been a theme of democratic reproach and denunciation; but it never surpassed this instance on the part of our "Democratic" rulers.

The remarks thus suppressed by an Executive mandate, were of general interest and will yet, we are persuaded, see the light. They related, we understand, to the course pursued by President Polk, both before and since his election, towards the *Globe* newspaper and that portion of the Loco Focos whose feelings and policy it represented. We have been informed that Mr. Rives took occasion to speak, very freely and very plainly, of this matter, and read letters from Gen. Jackson, expressing his *decided censure* of Mr. Polk, for the course he pursued. He declared, as a matter of fact, resting on the *best* authority, that a certain section of the Loco Foco party *exacted* from Mr. Polk, the pledge that he should *discard the Globe* before they would support his administration; and he further expressed his belief, that the same men as early as August 1844, demanded the same pledge as the only terms on which they would go for his *election.*

Mr. Rives, moreover, if our information is not incorrect, read a letter from Gen. Jackson, written in April last, in which he declared that Mr. Polk had shown less *common sense* in discarding the *Globe*, than in any other act of his life, that it was a *useless* and *foolish* measure, that Mr. Polk's *object* in urging it, appeared to be *to divide and distract the democratic party*, and that he must have been incited to it by the *Calhoun* or *Tyler* cliques, before he arrived at Washington.

This is the substance of the remarks which the President and his Cabinet have resolved to suppress. Because they are unpalatable to the Executive, therefore the Executive forbids their publication.

The whole proceeding has excited no little dissatisfaction in the ranks of the party. The overbearing dictation with which the President discarded the *Globe* and its political friends, the perfect subserviency which he at first evinced to the designs of the Calhoun faction, and his subsequent dismissal of Mr. Van Ness of this city, in violation of an explicit promise, have combined to array against him in the Loco Foco ranks an opposition already strong and rapidly increasing. Gen. VAN NESS of Washington, it is well understood, has written to the President a particularly pointed letter in reference to this last transaction, which will scarcely be suppressed, as were the remarks of Mr. RIVES, by the Executive mandate. And we have a good reason to believe that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this city, from a prominent party in the whole dispute, in which he declares that whenever the *proper time* shall come, he is ready to play his part, and do his best to *restore the true democracy.*

This quarrel, however it may result, is a matter with which we have no desire to interfere.—Some outbreak of this kind has seemed inevitable from the beginning, to all who duly considered the nature of the factions by a union of which Mr. POLK was elected. Whether it will be checked and stifled by party chicanery, or allowed to burst forth into an open contest, remains to be seen. But the spectacle exhibited by the *Union*, in submitting to the dictation of the Executive power, and suppressing, at its bidding, undoubted and important *facts*, simply because they were unpleasant to that branch of the government, is certainly worthy of attention. Under the Alien and Sedition laws of former times, the law of libel was considerably stretched to shield the government officers from public reproach:—but even those laws, loudly as they have been denounced by the "democracy," stopped far short of the point to which President POLK has carried his interference with the Liberty of the Press.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In New England now, there is a perfect rush after Railroad Stock. The Concord railroad, the other day, after trying all ways to spend the receipts, was *compelled* to divide a dividend of *thirteen per cent.*

The present plan is to construct the Vermont and Central Railroad to Lake Champlain in the direction of Montreal. To give the reader some idea of the manner in which they subscribe to Railroads there, take the following subscriptions in country towns:

Rutland (one day) - -	$100,000
Montpelier - - - - -	130,000
Brandon - - - - -	87,000
Pittsford - - - - -	50,000
Shrewsbury - - - -	20,000

It was expected that a *million of dollars* would be subscribed in this way on the line.

BISHOP POTTER.—The Washington Union says:

"It is impossible to pass over the powerful and touching sermon, which was delivered by Bishop Potter, the late elected Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, in St. John's Church, on Sunday last. It was the highest order of pulpit eloquence. The arguments drawn from the uniform belief of mankind in favor of religion, and illustrating the immense benefits which it sheds upon the human race, were pressed with a fervor and a pathos which we have never heard surpassed.—The portrait of Gen. Jackson, rising from poverty to the summit of human wishes, and dying amid all the consolations of our holy religion—followed up by the pictures of the death of Gen. Harrison, and the fate of the Princeton in this vicinity—thrilled with an irresistible force upon an awe-struck and affected congregation. We congratulate the diocese of Pennsylvania upon the master-spirit whom they have called into their service."

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Another Proclamation—Opposition to Annexation.

The New Orleans papers received last night contain advices from Galveston to the 15th inst. The Proclamation of President Jones, given below, will show that he is deadly opposed to annexation. This had created great excitement in Texas.

Most of the papers are excessively indignant at these developements, and even the most moderate, such as the Houston Telegraph, express an emphatic belief that the proposals of Mexico will be promptly rejected by Congress.

The election returns for the Convention were coming in fast. At Galveston, Col. Love and Rich'd Bache were chosen. In Harris (Houston) Messrs. Brashear, McGowan and F. Moore are elected. In Montgomery, General Sam. Houston with four others, is chosen.

Capt. Elliott is to remain at Galveston, to await the action of Congress on the proposals of the Mexican Government.

By the arrival at Galveston from Corpus Christi of the Texan revenue schooner Alert, recent intelligence has been received from the Mexican frontier. The regular force along the Rio Grande had not been materially augmented, but, the frontier had been strengthened by arming and drilling the militia. A company of militia, numbering 80 men, under the command of Manuel Lella, recently attacked a party of 70 Indians and defeated them, killing 40 of their number and dispersing the others. The Mexicans pursued them and slaughtered many more. The people of Corpus Christi, hearing that a Mexican force was hard by, went out to give them battle. The parties met, and after a conference, separated without coming to blows. It was not before coming up with them that the Texans learned that the Mexicans were in pursuit of the indians.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Executive is now enabled to declare to the people of Texas the actual state of their affairs with respect to Mexico, to the end that they may direct and dispose them as they shall judge best for the honor and public interests of the Republic.

During the course of last winter it reached the knowledge of the Executive, from various sources of information (unofficial, indeed, but still worthy of attention and credit) that the late and present government of Mexico were disposed to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with Texas by the acknowledgement of our Independence, upon the understanding that Texas would maintain her seperate existence. No action, however could be taken upon the subject, because nothing authentic was known until the month of March last, when the Representatives of France and Great Britain near this Government, jointly and formally renewed the offer of the good offices of those powers with Mexico, for the early and peaceful settlement of this struggle, upon the basis of the acknowledgement of our Independence by the Republic.

It would have been the imperative duty of the Executive at once to reject these offers, if they had been accompanied by conditions of any kind whatever, but with attentive watchfulness in that respect, and great disinclination to entangling alliances of any description, or with any power, he must declare, in a spirit of justice, that no terms or conditions have ever been proposed by the two Governments in question, or either of them, as the consideration of their friendly interposition.

Maturely considering the situation of affairs at that time, the Executive felt that it was incumbent upon him not to reject this opportunity of securing to the people of this country, untrammelled by conditions, a peaceful, honorable and advantageous settlement of their difficulties with Mexico, if they should see fit to adopt that mode of adjustment.

Thus influenced, he accepted the good offices of the two powers, which, with those of the United States, had been previously invoked by Texas, and placed in the hands of their Representatives a statement of conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, which he declared he should be ready to submit to the people of this country for their decision and action as soon as they were adopted by the Government of Mexico. But he emphatically reminded these functionaries for the especial notice of their Governments, that he was no more than the agent of the people; that he could neither direct, control nor influence their decision; and that his bounden duty was to carry out their determination, constitutionally ascertained and expressed, be it what it might. Our Representatives at the court of France and Great Britain, in addition to the task of strengthening the friendly dispositions of those Governments, was also especially instructed to press upon their attention, that if the people of Texas should determine to put an end to the separate existence of the country, the Executive, so far as depended upon his official action, must and would give immediate and full effect to their will.

The circumstances which preceded and led to an understanding with Mexico have thus been stated, and the people, speaking through their chosen organs, will now determine as they shall judge right; but in the meantime, and until their pleasure scan be lawfully and constitutionally ascertained, it is the duty of the Executive to secure to the nation the exercise of choice between the alternative of peace with the world and Independence, or Annexation and its contingencies and he has, therefore, to issue the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, Authentic proof has recenlly been laid before me to the effect that the Congress has authorized the Government to open negotiations and conclude a treaty with Texas, snbjec to the examination and approbation of that body; and further, that the Government of Mexico has *accepted the conditions prescribed on the pert of Texas*, as preliminary to a final and definate treaty of peace:

Therefore, I, Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas and Commander-inrChief of the Army and Navy, and Militia thereof, do hereby make known the circumstances to the citizens of this Republic, until the same can be more fully communicated to the honorable Congress and Convention of the people, for their lawful action, at the period of their assembling on the 19th of June and 4th of July next; and pending the said action, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities, by land and by sea, against the Republic of Mexico, or against the citizens and trade thereof. In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seel of the Republic to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Washington, this fourth day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight [L. S.] hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the Republic the tenth.

ANSON JONES.

By the President:
EBEN'R ALLEN, Att'y Gen.,
and Acting Sec'y of State.

CROPS IN ILLINOIS.—The Springfield Illinois Journal, of June 19, says:

Within a few days past, there have been heavy rains in this region of the country. The corn is coming on most rapidly. Wheat will turn out better than was anticipated. Grass will be short. But, taking every thing together, we anticipate a rich harvest of the various crops. There has been a sensible change in the phizzes of our agricultural friends within the last ten days,—great luck to them

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man was found yesterday floating in the Monongahela river opposite the foot of Liberty street. It was much discolored and apparently had been in the water for some time.

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 23, 1845.

THE RUINS—THE BURNT DISTRICT.

So rapidly are the ruins of the "Burnt District" giving place to fine warehouses, stores, and dwellings, that those who have any curiosity to view the desolation caused in a few hours by our ever-memorable fire, should hasten to examine the ground, as the devastating effects of the fire

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion ····	$0 50
" " "	Two insertions ····	0 75
" " "	Three insertions ····	1 00
" " "	Three months ····	3 00
" " "	Six months ····	6 00
" " "	Twelve months ····	10 00
BUSINESS CARDS.		
For five lines, or less,	One year ····	$6 00
" "	Six months ····	5 00

PITTSBURGH, JULY 1, 1845.

FRANCIS KARNS.

This gentleman has published a very ill-natured article in the "Age," which has since been copied into the "Ariel" and a new native paper, called the "American Eagle." As the article in question is so evidently the production of mortified feelings, if not of those of a worse character, and carries on its face its own antidote, we do not know that we should have noticed it at all, had not the splenetic gentleman made a most untrue statement with regard to this paper. At the conclusion of the article is the following note:

"☞The Gazette and American having *refused to publish the above*, it is inserted in the Age as an advertisement. F. K."

Now it is not *true* that the Gazette refused to publish the article in question. Mr. KARNS called upon us with the article, and stated that it had been refused a place in the "American," and requested us to publish it in the "Gazette." He said he considered he had been ill-used, and wished to give a kick to those who had treated him badly. On reading the article, we advised him in a friendly manner not to publish it, and assured him, that in our opinion it would do himself more harm than any one else; but we told him if he insisted upon its appearing, we would not shut him out of our columns, reserving to ourself the privilege of appending such remarks as we saw proper. He expressed himself satisfied with this, and then requested us to make such corrections in it as it needed to prepare it for the press. This we declined to do. As it was in opposition to our opinions and sentiments, and we intended to remark upon it in our own columns, we informed him that it was a delicate matter for us to correct it for him, as he might say we had changed its sense. On this he became uneasy, and finally took the copy away, although we told him he might make the corrections himself, or get a friend to make them for him, and we would publish it just as he gave it to us.

It is, therefore, wholly *untrue* that we refused to publish it. We offered to publish it *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim*; and we should have been glad to have done so, as it would have afforded the most irrefragable proof of his unfitness for the office of "*Clerk* of the Court," and the wisdom of the convention which rejected his claims.

It is hardly necessary to waste many words on this silly production, which has evidently proceeded from chagrin and splenetic feelings, because its author was not nominated for Clerk of Court, an office for which he has compelled us to say, he is totally unfit. Had he received the nomination for the office, he would have remained as warm a friend of the Antimasonic and Whig party as ever, and the terrible sins he now discovers, would never have troubled his conscience. If he found so much to complain of in the nomination of Messrs. BRACKENRIDGE BIGHAM and HILANDS, why did he still keep his name before the convention, and ask for nomination at its hands? The sins of the Convention were just as great before his claims were rejected as afterwards, but he could not see them. The rejection of his nomination, and the fact that he only got six votes, sharpened his moral sense materially.

The true state of the case is, that the foundation of Mr. KARNS' political attachments has been shown, by his own conduct, to be love of office. When he finds he cannot get a nomination from the Antimasonic and Whig party, he immediately becomes its enemy, consents to serve as a candidate in the ranks of an opposing faction, and publishes some very ungentlemanly and unbecoming, and untrue remarks concerning those with whom he had hitherto acted in political friendship! We congratulate our party on a happy riddance, and the "Natives" on their acquisition! We hope they will get every one among us, if any more such there be, whose political attachments are bounded by "the loaves and fishes."

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD.

A forcible writer in the Baltimore Patriot is earnestly urging upon the Directors of the road the acceptance of the law to extend the road to Wheeling through Virginia, and the prosecution of the work without delay. We beg leave again to remind our citizens that a meeting of the stockholders of that road is to be held in Baltimore on the 12th inst., to take the Wheeling terminus into consideration, and that it is of great importance to us that they be induced to defer any decision on the Virginia route, until the meeting of our Legislature in January. If a decision is made in favor of the route through Virginia, by the stockholders at the contemplated meeting, and the work is commenced, we lose the road beyond recall. Shall not a strong delegation be sent to Baltimore?

THE "GEO. M. BIBB."—The cause of the leak in this iron steamer, is ascertained to be the wearing away of the stuffing around the shaft in one of her water wheels. These wheels revolve horizontally in a chest within the vessel, and below the surface of the water. The upper end of the shaft, runs up through the chest, where it is attached to the Engine. Of course the water fills the chest, and the shaft has to be closely packed, to prevent the water from filling the run of the vessel. This packing it seems wore away, and caused the vessel to fill so rapidly that she was run aground. She has since been pumped clear, and gone down in the tow of the Lancaster.—From this, our readers will perceive that the disaster was not owing to any defect of construction by our mechanics.

SENTENCED.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer of Jefferson county were occupied on the 18th inst., at Watertown, in the trial of George Brown, charged with the murder of Miss Jane Oaks.—The prisoner was a young man of about 18 years of age, and the shot which killed the young lady was fired from his rifle, according to his own account, for the purpose of merely frightning her. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third deeree, and the prisoner was sentenced te the stste prison in Clinton county for four years—that being the longest period with which the offence is punishable.

The particulars will probably be remembered. The young lady had gone into an outhouse, on her father's premises, and Brown seeing her enter, levelled his rifle and fired—not with intent to kill, certainly, but in a spirit of very criminal wantonness.

ACQUITTAL OF LIEUT. BUFORD.—Lieut. Buford and his wife, tried at Paducah for infanticide, were promptly acquitted.

☞A Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas states that Mr. McLane will be absent only about six months on his mission to England.

☞The Chillicothe papers say the wheat harvest has commenced in that region; and that the crop, though light, is much better than was anticipated a short time ago.

THOMAS W. DORR.—We learn, says the New York Tribune of Friday, by a gentleman from Newport, that the Senate of Rhode Island, has unanimously passed a bill for the unconditional liberation of Dorr. The House would doubtless concur.

BUGS.—It is stated that a decoction of tobacco and red pepper, sprinkled on the vine of cucumbers, melons, &c., 'will drive off at once and for good, the little striped bug which is sometimes so destructive to these plants.' Try it.

COOL.—According to an account of the matter in one of the newspapers, the good people of Georgia have put their wardrobe upon the summer establishment, and reduced their warm weather costume to a very primitive simplicity, as it is said to consist only of a shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

CINCINNATI AND THE LAKES.—The Cincinnati papers announce the arrival in that city of a Canal boat from Toledo, on Lake Erie, showing that the communication of that city with the Lakes, by Canal, is completed. The distance is 473 miles.

A NEW PAPER.—*The American Eagle*," is the title of a new Native American paper, just started in this city, the first number of which is on our table. It is of respectable appearance, and is edited by a committee composed of W. O LESLIE, B. M'LAIN, and JOSHUA HART.

COMING TO HIS SENSES.—The editor of the *Voice of Freedom*, published at Brandon, Vt. heretofore an efficient political abolition paper, has distinctly and manfully renounced his third partyism, under the full conviction, that the advocacy of that party is a hindrance to the cause of emancipation—a conclusion that many more of the party would arrive at, if they would allow themselves to be honest.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.—The Louisiana College at Jackson was sold on the 5th inst., for ten thousand dollars—the *minimum* price fixed by the Legislature. It was purchased by the Methodists, who intend, as we learn from the Feliciana Whig, to remove the centenary College, now established in Mississippi, to Jackson.

On Saturday, as the Lake Erie was going down, she was hailed on the other side of the River by the Fireman who so brutally struck the German, JOHN LONG, with a lump of coal Capt. CAMPBELL sent the yawl ashore to bring him aboard; but the hands in it, the moment they reached him, gave information of the state of Long. No sooner had the scoundrel heard it than he took to his heels and ran. The Erie was then run ashore, but he was off. Capt. C. was in hopes he would have caught him, and he would too, if the hands sent after him had not given him warning.

THE METHODIST CONVENTION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The proposition for a Southern Church does not give satisfaction to all the Virgia Methodists. In Western Virginia there is the most opposition to the Southern movement.—The Wytheville Whig expresses the belief that "a very large majority of the membership in that district are unwilling to go into the "Church South," preferring to occupy the position they have ever occupied, and to sustain those relations in which for years they have lived comfortable and happy." "They utterly (he says) repudiate *ultraism*, whether in the hideous and detestable form of abolitionism, or the less revolting form of pro-slavery."

The Abingdon Virginian says, also, "We regret to know that a very large portion of the Methodists in Southwestern Virginia, ministers as well as laymen, are opposed to the separation, and among them our worthy and talented friend of the (Wytheville) Mountain Whig. In Wytheville particularly, Tazewell, Russell and Scott, hundreds of Methodists are with the North, &c.

The feeling in Southern Virginia is entirely the reverse of this.

THE SLAVERY FEELING IN THE SOUTH.—The Letters of Gov. Hammond of S. C., on Southern Slavery, are to be published in pamphlet form, we see, for gratuitous distribution. It is also suggested in Charleston that the letters of Dr. Fuller, addressed to Dr. Wayland, which discussed the Biblical part of the subject, be published for the same purpose.

The enterprise of Cassius M. Clay, it is said, finds but little favor in Kentucky. The Lexington Inquirer shows, from the statistics of the population, that the number of persons attached to the slave-holding interest in Kentucky amounts to at least half the population, and then says that nine tenths of the non-slaveholders in Kentucky are opposed to any mode of emancipation which will leave the free negroes amongst them. The Lexington Inquirer says:

"We may safely put down at least nine out of ten of the non-slaveholders of Kentucky as opposed to abolition, gradual emancipation, or any other process, by which slavery is to be abolished, unless the slaves, after being freed, are sent out of the country, and an ample compensation made to their owners. Any other mode of ridding Kentucky of slavery will meet with as decided opposition from the 'six hundred thousand Kentuckians' as from the 'thirty one thousand slaveholders.'

"But if the anti-slavery party in and out of Kentucky wish to rid Kentucky of slavery, let them begin the work in the right way; let them provide a home for the negro, and make provision for compensating his owner for him, or for receiving him and sending him off, when voluntarily manumitted by his master. Whenever they do this, they may unfurl their anti-slavery banner, and thousands will gather around it—the slaveholders taking the lead, and the first to reach the banner; for if slavery is an evil, and we do not say that it is not, they are the persons that feel it most sensibly, and would be most willing to rid the country of it, if it can be done in any other way than by bringing upon it a curse—an unmitigated curse—in the exchange of the present, well fed, well clad, contented slaves, for the same number of lazy, good-for-nothing, thieving, free negroes, who would, in a very short time, turn upon their old masters and denounce them, if not permitted to enjoy every political and civil right that our Constitution confers upon a white man."

The Montreal Courier states that on the night of the 20th, the remains of Sir Richard Jackson were removed from their temporary rest in Montreal, to the vault prepared for their reception in the chancel of the Church at Sorel, where they now lie, close to the corner stone of that sacred edifice, which he had himself laid.

The body was accompanied on its passage by a few private friends. At Sorel, the sad procession was met by His Excellency, Lord Cathcart, and other officers with their troops, all in deep mourning,—and proceeded towards the church, the whole population of the village, of every age, origin and creed, testifying by their demeanor how deeply they felt the loss.

Pittsburgh Arising from her Ashes.

The following letter, which we find in the N. Y. Herald, gives only a faint description of the wonderful energy of man which our city now exhibits. To us, who are here on the ground all the time, every day brings new wonders to our astonished visions, and we scarcely know which is most calculated to inspire admiration, the awful hurricane of fire, which swept off a third, and the fairest part of our city in a few hours, and the scene of wide-spread desolation which followed,—or the broad panorama of beautiful buildings, rising like enchantment from the late scene of desolation:

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 21.

Aspect of the City—Its Rise from the Ruins—Curious Results of the Fire—The Charity Fund, &c.

I find myself in a city that has acquired a name by reason of its misfortunes. Pittsburgh, formerly known as the "Iron City," is now called the "fire city," so severe have been the fires since the 10th of April last.

With these impressions I approached it, on my way to the West, from Baltimore, and as the steamboat came within sight of the city, I stood expecting to see a field of ruins, knowing that the burnt district was the first we would come to; but nothing met my astonished eyes but new walls and roofs, contrasting strangely with the smoke begrimmed buildings, constituting the gas works and the rolling mill, where the government iron ships are being constructed, they being almost the only buildings in this part of the city that escaped the fire. True, there stood the piers of the Monongahela bridge, like monuments of the past; but upon my nearer approach, I perceived they were covered with workmen busily engaged in tearing them down, preparatory to rebuilding the bridge on the suspension principle. Upon advancing still farther, long rows of fine warehouses were to be seen, some finished, others being roofed, and some just rising out of the ground, as it were from their graves; and all swarming with workmen as busy as bees, nor did they conduct their work as noislessly as the workmen at the building of King Solomon's Temple, where there was "neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house when it was building," for there was here no end to the shouting and laughing of Irishmen, the rattling of carts, timber, bricks, and the sound of the masons' hammers. In the main streets, leading from the centre of the city to the river, there is scarcely a vacant piece of ground, and in many places, where there were formerly small irregular built houses, there are now rising rows of fine warehouses, as well as I could judge from a distance, as it is almost impossible to approach them, on account of the masses of rubbish and the crowds of heavy vehicles. The workmen are busy at the picturesque ruins of the Pittsburgh Bank; the fine Corinthian pillars and architraves were but little injured, and will answer just as they stand, for the new building, where, in two or three months, you can have a note discounted, if you are too well off to need it, and can get two or three endorsers as independent as yourself.

The greatest distance which the fire traversed was a little over a mile in one direction, and five squares at the greatest width; that great space at this moment looking like a new city, rising as if by enchantment, from its ashes, forming a most singular contrast, with the dingy and ancient looking houses that surround it.

Where the other fires took place, the houses were mostly frame, and while the owners sustained but a small loss, the city was much benefitted by an accident that destroyed various nests of small frame houses, which always endanger a city, and sooner or later must burn down. These districts will soon be covered by good substantial brick houses.

While prowling about the ruins a few days since, I was shown where so large a mass of melted nails and bar iron had been found in the cellar of one of the iron warerooms, that it was found impossible to remove it or break it to pieces; the only mode of getting rid was to bury it, which was actually done, much to the astonishment of some future generation of rats who will come across it in their geological researches. On all sides are to be seen singular evidences of the intensity of the fire on the 10th of April. Every thing that was at all consumable was destroyed, the most wonderful masses of heterogenious compounds, bars of iron, rolls of wire, nails, clusters of horseshoes, and coils of chains all soldered into solid masses, and in the most grotesque forms, are to be seen in the rubbish every where. Boxes of window glass fused into a solid block of beautiful sea green yet each plate seemingly perfectly distinct.

Have you ever been in a theatre or a hotel, when on fire? if you have, you can imagine the fright which the inmates of the Exchanae Hotel here received a few nights since. We were awakened about 3 o'clock, A. M., by the reiterated cry of fire under our windows, and before we were exactly conscious of our situation, the gong was beaten through the passages to waken every one. All this while the light of the fire was glaring in our window, so that we thought the enemy was surely upon us. I plead guilty of great fright on the occasion, but still had to laugh at some old fat fellows, in "grand dishabille," acting on the principle of every man his own porter.

The danger to the hotel was imminent, but through the exertions of the firemen, we were allowed to go to our peaceful couches, to dream of fire, water, bells and engines. Speaking of the Exchange Hotel, if you ever come west you will stop here, and I am sure find it as comfortable a ble hotel as any in the country, with a most accommodating landlord, Mr. Henry M. Smith, a table groaning under all the good things of the land, and a cellar filled with choice wines. Some other time I will write to you, telling you of the many wonders to be seen in this city of smoke, such as the forges, foundries, glass houses, iron steamships, suspension aqueduct, honest politicians, &c.

There has been some difficulty in relation to the distribution of the munificent charity, called the fire fund, which now amounts to $200,000.—Many men who were worth their tens of thousands, making application for their share of money that was never intended for such objects of charity as wealthy colonels and esquires. The councils very properly rejected their claims.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A correspondent of the Essex Co. Republican writes that a very destructive fire occurred a few days since in the town of West Moriah, in New York, near Lake Champlain. It commenced in a bit of tuft on the farm of Col. Barnes, and while the men were at dinner, spread through the grass into the woods, and swept over an immense tract with great rapidity. On the road from East to West Moriah it burned down two double saw mills, a dwelling house, a barn, 17,000 pieces of lumber and 3,000 logs belonging to Messrs. Barnes & Travis, whose loss is about $10,000; and in a few hours after, the fire had travelled eight miles and swept away the saw mill, dwelling and barn, with 6,000 pieces lumber and 200 logs of Hon. N. S. Storrs, whose loss is $2,000. Thence it extended to the two mills, dwelling and barn of John Ensign, whose loss is $2,000, and swept away five other mills in West Moriah and Scroon, of which the value is not ascertained. The swiftness with which the flames swept along over the country, gave rise to some exciting scenes. The loss is estimated at over $300,000. The letter in the Republican says:—

"Ten or twelve men were intensely engaged at what is called "Ensign's Upper Mill," and in a few moments the fire had passed them, surrounding them on all sides, so that they could not leave. Many had left them, and some of the "ten" would have been glad to leave, but being hemmed in, "they fought like brave men, long and well," and though at times ready to sink from fatigue, the mill and lumber were finally saved. During the hottest of the fire, young Storrs and William Foster left from what was called "Ensign's Lower Mill," to cross the hills to the other mills belonging to Judge Storrs. They passed in safety, and with three other men, by dint of hard labor, saved the mills, being also providentially favored by a change of wind."

Leaves carried by the smoke and wind fell at Middlebury, Vt., about twenty miles distant. Near the fire the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the roaring of the fire is said to have been heard at a distance of several miles. The peculiar situation of the locality where the fire occurred, and the very fortunate change of wind, saved many other valuable buildings from destruction.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON RAILROADS, THE PRESS AND THE UNION.—It is difficult to foresee what sort of a revolution the Magnetic Telegraph is going to effect upon railroad travelling, the Post Office department, and the newspaper press, but there is no doubt that it is to work great changes in one way or another. The almost instantaneous transmission of news from one end of the country to another, that the Magnetic Telegraph is to effect, may do away with much of the necessity for business, nay even for pleasure travelling, inasmuch as merchants or friends can converse through the telegraph with almost as much rapidity and ease as if they were face to face. If this be so, the Telegraph will greatly diminish the value of railroad and steamboat property in every part of the country, and not be without an important effect upon the Post Office Department also. Upon the newspaper press, there is no doubt that the Telegraph is to have a great effect, but what effect we cannot undertake to say. Perhaps, in quickening the channels of intelligence, it will quicken the appetite for it, and, pehaps, it will take away from the Metropolitan presses the controlling influence they now have as the great radiators of news upon all parts of the country.

Whatever doubt, however, there may be as to these things, there cannot be any doubt that, upon the country as a whole, the Telegraph is to confer a great benefit, provided it is never allowed to degenerate into a mischievous monopoly. As long as it is managed for the general good, so long electricity may act a part in connecting the States of the Union that steam has been acting the past thirty years—without which, we fear, we should have hardly had a Union up to this day.

The above, from the New York Express, suggests matter for serious reflection. By means of the Telegraph, intelligence can be transmitted with lightning speed to any part of the United States; and will, without doubt, "take away from the Metropolitan presses the controlling influence they now have, as the great radiators of news upon all parts of the country." Papers published in the interior towns and cities, will only need to employ competent reporters, to condense the news of each day, in any one city, to enable them to publish the same intelligence from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c., that the papers of those cities could publish on the same morning. This would make the news published in a local paper, two or three or more days ahead of the news received by the distant city papers, in the regular course of mail. The citizen of Pittsburgh, for instance, when the Telegraph is in full operation, can read in his morning paper, the same intelligence which is enlightening the citizens of our eastern and western cities. Such are some of the wonders this Magnetic Telegraph is to produce.

GEORGE W. KLINE, a distinguished member of the Lebanon, (Pa.) bar, committed suicide on Saturday last, in a fit of derangement brought on by grief for the loss of an only daughter, who died last winter, of scarlet fever, that scourge of children and blaster of the hopes of many a fond parent. The Harrisburgh Telegraph says:—

Every effort was made, by traveling, and a change of scenes to dispel the gloom that her death cast upon him, but without effect. Fears were entertained that he might take his own life, and he was consequently closely watched. He however eluded all vigilance, and on Saturday last arose suddenly from the dinner table, proceeded to his chamber, and before any danger was apprehended, committed the fatal deed by shooting himself with a gun, the explosion of which told too well the sad catastrophe. Upon rushing to the room, they found him prostrated on the floor, mortally wounded. He lived several hours after the event before he expired, but we understand was insensible.

Mr. Kline was a most estimable, worthy, and public spirited citizen—was a member of the Lutheran church, and has left a wife and little son to mourn their loss. He was in the 51st year of his age.

PITTSBURGH—JULY 2, 1845.

SINGULAR.—Workmen yesterday commenced removing the rubbish from the cellar of the building occupied previous to the great fire by Messrs, JOHNSON & STOCKTON. In it there was found bundles of paper, some not at all injured, and some burning, so that water had to be used to extinguish it. This is nearly three months after the great fire!

POST OFFICE SCALE.—We wonder why some of our manufacturers who sent 'Balances' to Washington City to compete for the Post Office contract, have not made some for sale in this city. They came off second best, and we do not see why, even if they were not accepted, they will not answer our purpose just as well. A neat scale that a merchant or business man could set on his desk, would be just the thing; and, moreover, every body would want one. So convenient; we could tell how many pieces of paper the rates would permit us to send, before going to the office. We see the agent of the Manufacturer who has the 'contract,' has advertised them for sale in Cincinnati; but we go in for our own—shan't we have them? or must we go abroad to buy? If they can be afforded cheap they will sell.

A BLOW UP.—Some months ago a couple of gentlemen came to this city to commence business. They wore the best broadcloth, lived in the highest style, talked the most genteely, and altogether cut a fine figure and did a good business—in their way. As a preliminary step they advertised in nearly all the city dailies. This looked as though they wanted to get into notice. They traded to Cincinnati, bought largely there, brought their purchases here, and often sold them under cost. They tried to buy largely here, also, doubtless with the benevolent intent of selling cheap goods to the Cincinnatians; but we having been "*Barnumised*" last year, were very careful about being victimized again. Messrs. ——— & Co., did a large business for a while and walked into the affections of some of our Cincinnati friends to a considerable extent; and finally by way of taking a breath of leisure air, one went east and the other went west. The sloped, but they did not evaporate, for the last heard of our eastern friend was that he had got into the Calaboose in Philadelphia for obtaining goods upon false pretences. Oh this wicked world!

Mr. Dorr Released from Prison.

By the mail from the east last night we learn that Mr. Dorr has been released from prison.—News of his release reached Providence on Friday morning. A special express was immediately despatched to Boston with the intelligence.—The excitement was very great in Providence. Handbills were issued, calling upon the people to assemble on the great bridge, at half past seven o'clock, to march, accompanied by music, to the residence of H. P. Willard, Esq., where a speech would be delivered by Mr. Dorr, and it was expected every possible demonstration of rejoicing would follow. Flags were hoisted and cannon firing at Stonington, when the steam boat left Friday evening. The Providence Herald of Friday says:

We stop the press to announce the fact that the bill before the Legislature for the liberation of Gov. Dorr, and for a general amnesty, as given in our legislative proceedings, was passed into a law yesterday morning.

FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Waterwitch arrived at New Orleans on the 20th instant from Tabasco, which place she left on the 9th. She brings no news, except that the yellow fever was very virulent at Tabasco. All the crew of the above vessel, five in number, were sick when they reached New Orleans, and two or three of them were sent to the hospital

SANTA ANNA.—A Havana Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, alluding to the arrival of Santa Anna at that place, says,—"The General is at present residing in the city; he appears quite cheerful, and in conversation is agreeable; his wife is very young, not more than seventeen, and has a sweet pleasant face; she appears in manners almost a girl. It is the General's intention to remain here until the end of February, when, if events do not again call him to Mexico, he will make Venezuela, it is said, his future residence."

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The Electro Magnetic Co. formed in Utica, N. Y., some few weeks since, are very actively engaged in prosecuting the work to completion between Albany and Utica.

This Company have obtained the right of way from the Railroad Companies between the two cities, and have closed contracts for their posts and other materials for the entire route.

The capital of this Company has been eagerly taken in Utica, and with that spirit and avidity that nothing now remains to have the line completed in the short space of 60 or 80 days.

The disposition evinced in Utica gives assurance that a line of Electro Magnetic Telegraph will be speedily arranged and constructed from that place to Buffalo, connecting Boston, Albany and Buffalo; the necessary capital for which could very easily be obtained, it is said, in that city alone, if it were desirable or necessary.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal, in reply to some remarks of a Cincinnati paper, says:

"The question of gradual emancipation has been a good deal discussed privately among us of late, and it may come under public discussion soon, but whenever it does, the principles and views of the Abolitionists will have few advocates here. The question will be viewed as a politico-economical question. It will not be a question of emancipation so much as a question of policy of transferring the slaves into other States. The most that can be expected is the passage of a law declaring all persons born after a certain day free."

We are very happy to hear the Journal say as much as this. We are glad that this great question is discussed by those most interested in it. We are glad the people of Louisville—for whom we wish nothing but prosperity—will consent to look their own affairs in the face, without regarding the bug-bears set up, North or South.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES:

On Monday we referred to the operations of Pittsburgh companies in the copper region. We learn since that in addition to those of our citizens engaged in two Companies, there are three others, partners in a Boston company, which has made a location, and found a vein, which promises to turn out well. Letters have also since been received from the Mine at Copper Harbor, which give still more encouraging accounts of the great Vein. Its inexhaustibility is now believed to be established beyond a doubt. There is a solid block of Ore taken from it now on its way to New York, weighing 2400 lbs! This is the greatest mass of Black Oxide ever taken from a vein—at least we may safely challenge the record to produce an instance to equal it. And it is to be remembered that in all probability this will be a common thing in that vein, so extraordinary is its richness.

Another sale of stock has transpired. A share of one twenty-fourth part of the original stock was recently sold at $15,000 cash. This was made under rather peculiar circumstances, and not to be considered a criterion of what it would now bring if offered. A gentleman remarked to us that he would be willing to give $500 for the block of Ore, referred to above, to send it to Europe, as he is confident the like of it was never heard of there. The per centage of pure copper in this vein is extraordinarily large.

THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

The pulling down preparations for the building of the new structure are going on. It will be quite different from the Aqueduct in all respects. The latter is calculated for, and adapted to, the permanent suspension of a given heavy weight, and required to be immovable. The bridge, however, will be very different. The weight passing over it varies under circumstances quite numerous. Coal teams may be on one part of the bridge only, or they may be on several different parts—the strain may be on spans at each end of the bridge; and so, in great variety, the circumstances under which the structure is required to act are endless.

Ordinary suspension bridges are liable to great vibration and very unpleasant motion. To counteract these, and to render this one as solid as it is possible for one of its nature to be, Mr. ROEBLING has devised some improvements which we expect will make this bridge far superior to all others in this country. He has, we learn, bound himself to make it *so* solid as not to have a motion greater than the Hand street bridge, which, as all know, is constructed on the most approved principles of modern bridge building, and is one of the very best in the country.

The Cables of the Aqueduct are in one entire piece, from shore to shore. The cables of the Bridge will reach only from one pier to another It is difficult to give an idea of the plan without a cut, but we will endeavor to describe an outline; and, as we are ignorant of the technical terms, we must do it as best we may. The pillars on the tops of the piers to support the cables will be of iron. At the top of each pillar there will be a machine to which the cables will be attached, and which when a heavy weight is on one span, will allow the next one to give as much as may be necessary, and when the weight is off, restore it to an equilibrium. If the cables were to rest on saddles, as in the Aqueduct, they would either break them, or pull them off on one side or the other where the weight might be. Mr. R.'s plan obviates this entirely. To keep the bridge stiff, and prevent its giving too much either way, iron braces will pass from the pillars, and also from the piers to various parts of each span, and if one span should take fire and burn, the less weight on that particular one, would not effect the next because the braces will be so adjusted as to provide for all such contingencies. If we understand it, the burning of one span may occur without any of the others catching fire. The cables will be made in a shop wherever convenient, and not on the bridge as on the aqueduct. We may not be entirely correct in the above, but we are near it. We notice in late foreign papers objections to Suspension Bridges because of their motion, and no doubt it is one that should be remedied if practicable.—We shall, therefore, look with much interest to Mr. R.'s improvements, and we have sufficient confidence in them—or rather in his genius—to believe they will be fully successful.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

The Post has a most lame reply to our positive proof of the confusion and want of harmony in the Locofoco ranks. Its ground is that the persons we brought forward to sustain our statement, "are, or were, opponents of the Democratic party!" This certainly *is* news. Governor VAN NESS the Post declares to be "an accomplished political trimmer," and says such are not favorites with Mr. POLK's administration. Why did not Mr. POLK, then, state this reason to Gen'l. VAN NESS, and not by his praises of this "political trimmer," lead him to infer that he was to be retained. It is possible that Gov. VAN NESS may be too honest to accommodate himself to all the chamelion changes of the Locofoco party, ever tending to deeper-dyed corruption; but it is certain he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, before ever the editors of the Post saw the light, or BUCHANAN, or WILKINS, or DALLAS, or WALKER, the great lights of modern Democracy, had abjured their more honestly entertained Federalism. But let this pass. It is a common course with the party, to throw off their best men,—men who have independence enough to think a little for themselves. Locofocism is an iron rule.

But Major LEWIS, says the Post, "*was* noted for his bitter opposition to Democratic men and measures," and "was very properly removed, and his duties entrusted to a new man, whose honesty was undoubted—Gen. M'CALLA, of Kentucky."

"*Was noted*"—when does the Post mean?—How far does the Post carry back its inquiries into a man's political character, before he can be called a good Democrat? Some of the Post's political associates in Pittsburgh are interested to know!

Who can best judge of a man's honesty, fitness for a station, and the genuiness of his Democracy: a person intimately acquainted with him, or one who judges from hearsay?

For instance—which is the best judge of the Democracy and honesty of Major LEWIS, Gen. JACKSON, or the editors of the Post? Major LEWIS was the old hero's intimate friend, and they had every opportunity of understanding each other's character. From the editors of the Post to Gen. JACKSON, therefore, do we appeal; and let the editors of the Post, if they dare, deny the credibility and fitness of the judge in the case.

It is well known that the summary dissmissal of Major LEWIS from an auditorship at Washington, to make room for M'CALLA, of Kentucky, whose chief recommendation was the fierceness and foulness of his abuse of HENRY CLAY, gave rise at the time to much comment, from the circumstance that Mr. LEWIS was known to be one of Gen. JACKSON's most intimate personal friends. It was very generally surmised that the General must have been privy to the President's intention, and in some way have concurred in the act; but this was always denied by Major LEWIS, who addressed a note to Gen. JACKSON concerning it, to which he received the following reply:—

HERMITAGE, April 10, 1845.

My dear Major:—Yours of the 31st, and postscript of the 1st instant, are just received, and the information therein contained, "That President Polk consulted with me on the subject of your removal from office, and that this step was taken with my knowledge and consent," is positively false and not even the shadow of a shade of truth to support it. The first notice I had that you *were removed*, or would be, was from a confidential letter written by President Polk to his friend at Nashville, which was shown to me on the 4th instant by direction of Col. Polk, with a long list of grievances against you for years, and of the danger of the position you were in—that he was aware of my friendship for you, and that your dismissal would be unpleasant to me, &c. This, on the 4th instant, was the first intimation I ever had that Col. Polk designed to dismiss you from office. In my confidential letter to him of the 4th of April, on another subject on which I had been writing, I took occasion to refer to the subject of your dismissal.

I assured the Colonel that in your case his fears were groundless, and in them the great injustice he had done you to my own knowledge; that you were too much of a patriot to do [an injury] or suffer your country to be injured by a foreign government, by either withholding information that might be beneficial, or imparting it to a foreign power—that my relations of friendship with you were of the greatest intimacy and confidence; that I was sincerely your friend, but that my friendship for officers of the government should not interfere with his dismissal of those who were obnoxious to him or in whom he had no confidence. It appears from your letter that he had commissioned Gen. M'Calla on the 31st of March to take charge of your office on the 1st of April.—His confidential letter was shown me on the 4th instant, four days after your removal. My dear Major, I regret your removal as well as the manner of it. I did suppose that the magnanimity of Col. POLK would prevent him from the removal of any officer without giving him notice thereof—that the officer might make arrangements to hand the office to his successor. You know, Major, that I neither beg for myself or friends, and if I had been in the habit, it was too late—you were removed. My dear Major, I am very sick and my disease has assumed a dropsical type, and how soon it may end my days none but my God can determine. Nothing but the request in your letter and justice to myself and you could have induced me to make the attempt to write this letter. If a kind Providence will permit me to live to shake you once more by the hand at the Hermitage, I will be greatly thankful as well as all its inmates. Here all are your friends, and will greet you as such always, and all join me in our kindest salutations.

Your sincere friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Major WM. B. LEWIS, Washington, D. C.

What has the Post to say to the above letter, which it has never let its readers see, although it is one of the very latest, if not the *last*, which Gen. JACKSON ever wrote? Does it not show that even Gen. JACKSON was dissatisfied with Mr. POLK's conduct, and that he felt keenly the indignity done to his bosom friend, by the foul suspicions of Mr. POLK; suspicion, which also the Post tries to fix on Major LEWIS.

The charge alluded to was founded on the fact that he was connected by marriage with the family of Mr. PONTOIS, a French Diplomatist, and was simply a suspicion that he would therefore be an unsafe depository of the public secrets. Nothing could be more unjust or contemptible than such an insinution; and Major LEWIS was no sooner informed of it, than he addressed to President POLK the notes which we published the other day.

The Post, also, cannot deny that Gen. JACKSON, in his latest moments, manifested the most marked attachment and regard for Major LEWIS, speaking warmly of his character, dying on his friendly bosom, and committing his earthly remains to his care. Such is the man which the Post tries to stigmatize! Which is to be believed, the Post or Gen. JACKSON?

NOT VERY BELLIGERENT.—The Mexican Congress, at the last accounts, had adjourned for a short time, without having taken any decisive steps towards the resistance of annexation, or made any preparations for a war with the United States.

MURDER AND WHISKY.—A German, fifteen miles this side of Indianapolis, after drinking and gambling at a doggery, brought home a barrel of whisky. He got up, killed his wife, cut her head off with an axe, and then stood up before a glass and cut his own throat. But it did not kill him.—[Cin. Chronicle.

☞The following eloquent and appropriate prayer was offered up to a Throne of Grace in Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, on the occasion of the furneral services in memory of Gen. Jackson:

PRAYER.

Almighty and ever-living God, we bow ourselves in thy holy presence, and adore thee our Creator, our Sovereign, our Judge. Blessed be the name of thine only begotten Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, that we may invoke thee as our Saviour, Sanctifier, and most merciful Father. Hear our prayer for his sake, and let thy Holy Spirit rest upon every heart in this assembly. Thou art the King eternal, immortal and invisible, the only wise God. We, thy sinful creatures, but dust before thee. With thee, one day is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God. Behold, our days are as an hand-breadth, and our age is as nothing; the fashion of this world passeth away, yea, man at his best estate is altogether vanity. Death hath entered into the world by sin, and death hath passed upon all men, because that all have sinned. In the morning we are like grass which groweth up; in the morning it flourisheth and groweth up, in the evening it is cut down and withereth. For we are consumed by thine anger, and by thy wrath we are troubled. Thou hast set our inquities before thee, our secret sins in the light of thy countenance. For all our days are passed away in thy wrath, we spend our years as a tale that is told. The days of our years are threescore years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away. Who knoweth the power of thine anger? Even according to thy fear so is thy wrath. So teach as to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

We thank thee for the gift of thy well beloved Son, who hath brought life and immortality to light. We thank thee for His righteous life, His atoning death, and His glorious resurrection. Grant us, we beseech thee, true faith in him, and a hearty repentance; that we, being washed in his blood, and accepted through his intercession, may follow in his steps, joyfully bearing His cross; and when we leave this life, which is but a continued death, may appear without terror before the judgement seat, and enter the life everlasting.

It hath pleased Thee, in thy righteous providence, to take from this world, and, as we trust, unto Thyself, the soul of thy servant, in solemn mourning for whom we have this day gathered ourselves together. His earthly work is done—his body rests in the grave, until that day when the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and this mortal shall put on immortality. We thank Thee, O God! for whatever good Thou hast wrought for this land, by his patriotic valor, wisdom and zeal. We thank Thee for the victories Thou didst grant our armies under his command, over invading foes. We thank Thee for all wherein thou didst guide his heart and hands when President of these United States. We thank Thee for the assured faith with which Thou didst comfort his declining years, and that Thou hast through Thy Son Jesus Christ most graciously forgiven all his sins, errors and infirmities.

Now, Lord, we beseech Thee, that Thou wilt grant us also, and all the people of this land, a saving knowledge of Thyself, that we, being built upon Thy truth, may preserve inviolate that inheritance to freedom which we have received from our fathers. May this nation be ever faithful to Thee, obedient to their laws, loyal to their government, and just unto all men. Remove from us every vestige of oppression, and every stain of dishonor. Assuage the violence of party rancor. Succeed by thy divine favor our industry, our enterprise, and our inquiries after truth. Bless abundantly with all grace and counsel, thy servants, the President and Vice President of our confederacy, our national Congress, and Judiciary, whenever assembled to make or administer laws; the Governor, Legislature, and Judiciary of this Commonwealth, and those of every State in the Union; the Army and the Navy, with all who are called to serve the interests of this land; and especially bless Thou the People, under Thee our true and rightful Sovereign, that so our country may enjoy peace and prosperity, and Thy name have continual praise. All this we ask, Almighty God, and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, not for our sakes, who are most unworthy, but in the name of Him whom Thou hearest alway, and who hast taught us to pray, Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The Crops.

To copy *all* the notices of the crops in our exchanges would fill more columns than we have to spare. We make an abstract of them. The Gallipolis (O.) Journal says "the wheat crop in that region will be more than an average one. Many think it the largest that has been cut in our country. The Oats and Corn crops will, it was believed, turn out an average yield.——Niles, Mich.—The wheat never looked more propitious throughout this State and Northern Indiana. It has been cool weather for some time past. Other summer grains look well.——Kalida, O.—In this section the rains had a highly beneficial effect where the frosts had not destroyed the crops. Hay will be below an average.——In Allen Co., O., it is the general opinion of the people now that there will be more wheat raised in the county this year than last: and of corn there is every indication of there being 3 bushels for one last year.——The Painesville (O.) Telegraph says in some townships the wheat crop will be an average with the last two years as to quantity, while the quality will be quite superior. If the farmer should have favorable weather for securing his crops, the yield will be abundant. Corn looks remarkably well, and is coming forward rapidly. There is every prospect of a full yield. The oat crop is also much improved by the late showers, and promises well. Hay will be light, and a half crop is all that can be expected, though it has improved rapidly within the last few days.——The Laporte (Ind.) Whig says:—We are happy to have it in our power to say that the prospects for an abundant harvest never were better than at present, in Northern Indiana. The wheat crop especially, which is our greatest dependence, promises an unusual yield to the farmer.—Corn looks thrifty, and will undoubtedly yield a rich harvest. Oats will be rather short, but at least an average crop is expected. Grass does not look so well, in consequence of the drought experienced in May.——The Mt. Vernon (O.) Times says corn, oats and potatoes bid fair to do well, and the wheat crop is much changed for the better, so that the panic created by the extreme drouth is now at an end. The wheat and grass, however, in this region must be far below an average crop.——CROPS IN N. W. OHIO.—A person from Williams county, O., informs us that the crops there look fine. Wheat is better than it has been for many years; corn looks well.——The Brookville (Ia.) American says:—The drought and frosts have seriously injured the wheat crop in this region. The early wheat will be ready for harvest in a week, but the early wheat is injured more than the late. The hay harvest will not extend beyond the third of a crop. Corn looks pretty well, and with favorable rains we shall yet have an abundant crop. Oats will be light. F[illegible] none. From the fact that the frosts which have extended all over the North have injured wheat more or less, there must be an advance in the price of wheat.——The crops in our immediate vicinity look tolerable well, although we learn from other sections that they are not very promising.—Genesee (N. Y.) Dem.——The abundant rains with which the country has been blessed, during the last ten or twelve days, have very much improved the crops in this section, and, indeed, throughout the whole State. From what we are able to gather from our exchanges, we think there will be full two-thirds of an average yield of wheat in the State. In Erie county, we have heard that the wheat crop will be nearly, if not quite, as large as last year. The crop in this county will be much larger than any one anticipated two weeks ago. Corn is backward, but there is time for a good crop to be raised yet, if the season continue good.—The grass crop will be late, and will also be very light—[Huron (Ohio) Reflector of the 25th ultimo.——The Cambridge (Indiana) Reveille, in the heart of a fine wheat-growing region, rejoicing over the prospect, says: "The Wheat presents a lovely aspect. It is o'ercast with a golden hue, and is ripe for the sickle. A week or two of fine weathdr, and our farmers may rejoice that 'the horn of plenty' is full with the riches of the earth. The crop is not only as large as last year, but the grain is better—being more plump and heavy, and will produce more flour to the bushel. Everywhere, as far as we can hear, up North to Fort Wayne, and West to Indianapolis, the corn crops never looked more promising."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 3, 1845.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

For Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
DANIEL McCURDY, of Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Ross.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, of East Deer.
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
JOHN YOUNG, of Robinson.
Commissioner.
JOHN McDOWELL, of Manchester.
Recorder.
SAMUEL ROSEBURGH, of Pittsburgh.
Auditor.
HUGH McCORMICK, of Moon.
Register.
P. A. MADEIRA of Pitt.
County Treasurer.
THOMAS McKEE, of Birmingham.

REV. EDWARD SMITH.

This Reverend gentleman, who has made some noise in this community as the leader of the political abolitionists, and their champion on all occasions, appears to have lost caste even among his new associates. From an editorial article in the Morning Herald, the Liberty paper in Cincinnati, edited by Dr. BAILY with very considerable tact and talent, of June 27, we learn that a communication from Mr. SMITH had been published the day before. This we overlooked, but we infer from the editorial that it was a complaint for treatment at the late Liberty Convention, where the Reverend gentleman was not viewed with quite as much consideration as he estimated himself entitled to.

It appears that SMITH was left off the list of speakers to address the meeting; on which he took fire. This was at the morning session. We will let Dr. BAILY tell the rest of the story:

"When we attended at the evening session, we were informed by two of the friends that Mr. Smith was standing in the aisle, deeply displeased at having been overlooked in the arrangement, and would not *listen to any explanation.* We passed over to where he was standing, and found him much excited. We commenced saying something by way of explanation, but were interrupted in a most imperative style, by the words---"No explanation, sir! No explanations here! I want no explanations." Literally unable to induce him to listen to one word, we remarked, "you do wrong, Mr. Smith not to hear us"---and left him. He continued talking after us in a loud tone, and an excited manner, till we reached the platform. If he had listened calmly to our explanations, and then decided that they were unsatisfactory, there would have been some show of reason about him.

Others who spoke to him in private met with no better reception. It was after this, that he took a public opportunity, in the midst of the finest meeting held during the Convention, to lay open his imaginary private grievances to the public gaze, disturbing the harmony of the Convention, impairing its influence, hazarding to some extent, the interests of the great cause of human freedom; when he might have been satisfied, if he had condescended to *listen, barely to listen,* to explanations offered him in private, that there was not only no intention to overlook or disparage him on account of his Wesleyanism, but a desire on the part of all who had any thing to do in the management of the meeting, to hear him speak.

Such conduct, so indicative of *overweening vanity* and a *vindictive spirit,* we hold to be utterly inexcusable. Mr. Smith must be taught, if he has not learned it already, that the *cause is greater than any of its advocates.*"

There; if we had said the half of the above, it would have all been attributed to opposition to Antislavery. Dr. BAILEY, however, the most able and energetic editor in the Liberty ranks, cannot lie open to that charge. But we have more. After speaking in praise of the "Wesleyan Church," the Herald says:

"But, we do not consider Mr. Smith a fair representative of the Wesleyans. If he had more *meekness,* and *less* of the *spirit of self-exaltation,* he would be a better one."

We think so too; and we are glad his character is being properly appreciated. Would that this fresh cause of humility would lead him to reflect upon that passage of Holy Writ, "And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself, shall be exalted."

THOMAS W. DORR.

This individual, who has contrived to render his name sufficiently notorious, and who has been for sometime back expiating his crimes against society, law and good order, in the Penitentiary, has been liberated from prison by the passage of a "*General Act of Amnesty*" by the Legislature of Rhode Island, but not restored to the civil rights and privileges which he has forfeited, and will not be, unless he takes an oath, promising to bear true faith and allegiance to the State. This we suppose he will not do, but will prefer to continue to promote disaffection to the State, and disturb the harmony and peace of society. Such is the man for whom a certain class of politicians in this country throw up their caps, and urge him on in his desperate and destructive courses. We think, however, he will not be the hero of Chepatchet again! If he does, we would advise him to send for a certain *Colonel,* a great admirer of his, in these parts! They would be well matched.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Day of a nation's birth—an anniversary long to be remembered while a patriot lives to bless his country! We hail it with heartfelt pleasure, with patriotic joy, not unmixed however with sadness—for dark clouds are lowering around the horizon of our country's once unsullied glory. The events of the last year are calculated to cause the friend of his country to pause and ask, what shall be the end of these things? Hope, however, that neverfailing friend, whispers cheerful consolation. The clouds may disperse. The nation is yet young. Wisdom may again bless our Counsels, and patriotism once more be in the ascendant.—With these feelings we lay before our readers, without one word of unnecessary comment, the immortal

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavered to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices; and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops amongst us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us.—We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things, which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

☞ Last night it---rained, we were going to say,--but we mean that it poured; how long we could not wait to see. It was decidedly the heaviest rain we have had for two months. This ensures a good stage of water in the Ohio.

AN L. L. D.—At the commencement of Delaware College on Wednesday, the degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Hon. LOUIS M'LANE, of Baltimore, the newly appointed Minister to London.

IMPORTANT ARREST—A man named Friedenberg, was arrested in New York on Saturday-for having defrauded, in various ways, a number of persons in Philadelphia of their goods, &c., amounting to about $40,000, as rumor states it to be. Among tne sufferers are Messrs. Isaac and Washington Reed, Messrs. Brown & Co. &c. &c. He will be sent on for trial,

DIED,

At his residence in Wilkins township, on Sabbath, June 15th, the Rev. JAMES GRAHAM, after an illness of three days, in the 69th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., in October, 1776. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, during the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Nesbit, about 1797. Standing high in class and in the estimation of his fellow-students, according to the then existing custom, he was chosen by the literary society, to which he belonged in college, to deliver the Latin Salutary on commencement day. After studying Theology under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, of his native county, he was licenced to preach about 1802. During the next year, Mr. G. came to Allegheny county, and in April of 1804 was ordained and installed pastor of the Beulah congregation, which relation he sustained till his death: a period of more than forty years. It is believed that he has not left behind him a minister of any denomination, in Pittsburgh or its neighborhood, sustaining for so long a period the pastoral relation unchanged.

The high estimation in which the deceased was held by his congregation and the community at large for miles around his residence, was testified by the vast concourse of people assembled on Monday, the 16th, to follow his remains to the grave.

The fidelity with which he preached the Gospel will long be remembered by the people of his late charge; though from the nature of his disease, (a paralysis of the nervous system, hastened, perhaps, by a fall from his horse,) he was unable to leave to them or his family, any testimony of the worth of religion on his dying bed.

(Carlisle Herald please copy.) M.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1845.
J. SHIPTON······JOHN SHEA······ROBERT BELL.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—℔ lb.	
Pots	3 @3½
Pearls	4@4½
Scorchings	—@3
Saleratus	4¼@4¾
Ale—℔ bbl	
XX Ale	8.00@9.0
Common	7,00@7,50
Axles—℔ lb.	
Axles	8 @9
Beans—℔ bushel.	
Common	— @ 87
Small white	1,00@1,25
Bristles—℔ lb	
American	33 @40
Batting—℔ lb.	
Superior	— @ 9
Common	— @ 7
Buckets—machine—℔ dozen.	
Large size	2,25 @2,37
Small size	— @ —
Beeswax—℔ lb.	
Yellow	25 @27
Blooms—℔ ton.	
Blooms	60.00@75.00
Brooms—℔ dozen.	
Merchantable	1,25@1 87½
Shaker	2,00@2,25
Barks—℔ cord.	
Chesnut Oak	—@1,50
Black Oak	—@3.00
Hemlock	2,50@3,00
Coal—℔ bushel.	
At the river	— @ —
From wagon	— @ —
Cotton—℔ lb.	
Tenn'ee & Alabam	5½@ 7
Chocolate—℔ lb.	
Number 1	10 @11
Cocoa, prepared	— @22
Candles—℔ lb.	
City dipped	— @ 8
Pittsburgh Star	20 @ —
Cincinnati do	— @21
Sperm, best brands	— @33
Do inferior	— @30
Cotton Yarns—	
Short reel—℔ lb.	
No. 5 to 10@12	— @15
" 11 to 13	15¼ @16
" 14	— @17
Increasing ¼@1c. ℔ lb to No. 24.	
Long reel—℔ dozen.	
No. 500	— @ 8
" 600	— @ 7
" 700	— @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000	5@ 4
Coverlet Yarn, lb	@24
Carpet Chain	@20
Cotton Twine	@23
Candle Wick	@15
Coffee—℔ lb.	
Java, old white	11½@12
St. Domingo	— @ —
Laguayra	— @ —
Rio	7½@ 8¼
Havana	@ —
Copper—℔ lb.	
Braziers'	@30
Sheathing	@30
Bolt	@35
Old	16 @18
Cordage—By coil ℔ lb	
Manilla	— @10
White Rope	— @10
Tarred	— @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine	— @ 9
" " com'n	— @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen	
Extra Long	—@2,50
Long	—@1,75
Common	—@1,25
Plough Lines	— @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—℔ doz.	
40 yd 6 thr'd	—@3,00
20@30 do do	1,50@2,25
Plough Lines	— @ 75
Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb. net.	
Mill work and machinery generally made to order	— @3
Bevel'd gearage do	— @3½
Light machinery do	— @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do	— @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in	— @3
over 10 in	— @2
Grate Bars	—@2½
Hollow-ware assort'd	—@3½
Sad Irons	—@5
Counter weights	—@50
Dog Irons	—@2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons	—@6
[10 ℔ cent. off the following articles for cash.]	
Wagon boxes	—@3
Dearborn " ℔ set	—@50
Tea kettles doz.	7,50@8,00
Waffle Irons	10,00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar	— @ 2,25
24 in. bow front	— @ 2,25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)	
Domestics—℔ yard.	
Brown Cottons—	
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c	7 @ 7½
38 Laurel & Brunswick	— @ 8
Pittsburgh	— @ 7½
Light	— @ 6
4-4 Light	5½@ 6
Waltham fine	— @ 9
Bleached	8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths	7 @13
Tickings—	
33 Saco	— @11
Rochester	— @14
4-4 West Branch	10½@17½
Somerset, &c	18 @19
Drills—	
Town Boot, Suffolk	9 @ 9½
Bleached do	10½@11
Prints—	
Common	5½@ 9½
Good style Madder colors	8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue	10 @12
Drugs—By package.	
Aloes	13 @17
Alum	— @ 3½
Assafoetida	20 @25
Arrow Root	8 @10
Aquafortis	10 @11
Borax, refined	19 @25
Balsam, Peru	2.00@2.25
Do Copavia	30 @37½
Brimstone	4 @ 5
Camphor, refined	55 @65
Chloride Lime, cask	8 @ 9
Cochineal	1,50@1.75
Cream Tartar	19 @22
Copperas	1½@ 2½
Glue	12 @13
Galls	20 @25
Gum Arabic	40 @50
" Copal	38 @50
" Tragacinth	31 @37½
" Shellac	15 @18
" Mastic	1.20@1,25
Ipecac	87 @100
Jalap, powdered	80 @ 88
Litharge	5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root	7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball	19 @20
Lac Dye	25 @28
Magnesia, Carb	31 @37
Manna, Flake	37 @62
Madder, Umbro	19 @22
Madder, Common	17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey	20 @60
Oil, Vitriol	4½@ 5
" Castor	88@1.00
" Cassia	6.00@6.50
" Cloves	2,50@3.00
" Lemon	2.12@2.25
" Peppermint	3.00@3,50
Opium, Turkey	5.00@6,00
Quinine	2,90@3,25
Rhubarb, root	68 @75
Sal Ammoni	20 @25
Sal Soda	4½@ 5
Senna	25 @30
Tartaric Acid	50 @62
Vitriol, Blue	10 @11
Dye Wood—℔ lb.	
Camwood	5½@ 7
Fustic	2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped	2¾@ 3
Eliptic Springs—lb.	
Polished	11 @12
Feathers—℔ lb.	
Kentucky	26 @28
Ohio & Penn'a	24 @28
Fruit—	
Almonds, shell'd	— @25
Soft	— @18
Hard	— @10
Currants, Zante	— @12½
Filberts	8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey	— @13
Malaga	— @12
Raisins, Muscat	— @ —
Bunch	2,75@2,87½
Bloom	— @—
Cranberries, bush	none
Lemons Sicily, bx	5,75@6,00
Oranges do	—@5,50
Peaches dry, bu	2,00@2,25
Apples dry	1,00@1,12
Apples green, bbl	2,25@3,50
Fire Brick—℔ M.	
Fire brick	—@15,00
Freights—℔ 100 lbs.	
Eastern.	
Philadelphia & Baltimore *via* Canal.	
Flour, ℔ bbl	@75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c	—@52
Feathers	85@90
Fur & Peltries	— @—
Wool	— @85
Rags	@—
Ashes	— @45
Oil of all kinds	— @55
Northern.	
To Detroit, heavy	— @—
To Cleveland, "	— @—
Western.	
via the River.	
To Cincinnati	— @—
Louisville	— @—
St. Louis	— @—

Flour—℔ bbl.	
Extra brands	3 81@ 3,87½
Superfine	3,56@ 6
Scratched	@ —
Fine	@ —
Rye Flour	— @ —
" hf. bbls	@ —
Buckwheat	@
" hf. bls	@
Feed—℔ bushel.	
Bran	7½@ 8
Shorts	9 @10
Fish—℔ bbl.	
Mackerel, No. 1	13,50@14,00
No 1 hlf-bls	— @ —
No 2	11,00@11,50
No 2 hlf-bls	— @ —
No 3	8,75@ 9,50
No 1 kitts	— @—
Herring, No. 1	4,75@ 5,00
No 2	— @—
Salmon, No. 1	— @17,00
No 2	— @—
Shad	9,50@10,00
Cod, ℔ lb	3 @ 3½
Glass—	
Black Bottles.	
Quart, ℔ gross	—@9,00
Pint, do	—@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon	—@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross	—@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.	
8x10	2,50@2,75
10x12	3,70@3,75
12x18	8,70@9,00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24	12,00@15,00
Country brands.	
8x10	1,70@2,12
10x12	2,50@3,12
Gunpowder—℔ keg.	
FFFG	5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs	—@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters	—@7,00
FFFG do	—@1,00
Eagle do in papers	—@6,00
Rock powder	3,50@4,00
Grain—℔ bushel.	
Wheat	— @75
Rye	— @37½
Oats	25@26
Corn	@31½
Barley	— @100
Glue—℔ lb.	
Pittsb. common	—@12½
Ginseng—℔ lb.	
Ginseng	28@ 32
Hay—℔ ton of 2000 lbs	
Timothy	12,00@13,00
Clover	— @—
Straw, 100 bdls.	— @—
Hides—℔ lb.	
Missouri	9@10½
Spanish	14 @16
Do salted	— @—
Do kips ℔ skin	1.00@1,62
Green	— @ 4
Hemp—℔ lb.	
Missouri & Ky	— @ 4
Manilla	— @ —
Hops—℔ lb	
First sort '44	— @16
Indigo—by package.	
Bengal, lb	1,50@1,75
Spanish	1,10@1,25
Manilla	95@1,00
Lead—℔ lb.	
Missouri Pig	3¼@3½
Bar	—@4½
Common sizes Pipe	6 @6½
Sheet	—@6
Leather—℔ lb.	
Sole Baltimore	18 @20
New York	15@17½
Damaged	13 @15
Slaughter	18 @20
Skirting	21 @23
Harness, black	19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides	30.00@36.00
Russet do	36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd	23.00@28,00
Kips finished	24,00@36,00
Calf skin do	13,00@26,00
Lace Leather	18,00@—
N. England Seating.	
No 1 ℔ dozen	45,00@—
2 do	35,00@—
3 do	25,00@—
Sheep skins	2½@5
Lumber—From pile ℔ 1000 feet.	
Pine, clear, inch	—@18,00
Common, " "	—@ 9,00
Clear, 1¼ " "	—@27,00
Com'n 1¼ " "	—@12,75
Clear, 2 " "	—@36,00
Com'n 2 " "	—@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do	— @ —
1 in. common	—@16,00
Oak do do	28,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 100	1,75@ 2.00
Laths, sawd. 100	— @—
Maleable Iron—℔ lb.	
Maleable Iron	— @15
Molasses—℔ gallon.	
Sugarhouse, N.O.	— @—
" N Orleans	— @40
New Orleans	32½@35
Country	— @—
Naval Stores—	
Rosin, ℔ brl	2,50@2,75
Pitch	—@3,50
Tar, Allegheny	—@3,25
" N. Carolina	—@4,00
Turpentine, gall	50@ 55
Varnish, Copal	1,75@2,00
Oakum—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh	—@7
Oils—℔ gallon.	
Linseed	83@ 85
Lard, City	62@ 68
Olive	—@5.50
Sperm, bleached	—@1,20
" unbleached	—@1,15
" Fall	95@1,00
Whale	— @ 75
Tanners, ℔ brl	18,00@22,00
Paints—℔ lb.	
Prus Blue	87@1 00
Lampblack	6½@ 7
Span. Whiting	1¾@ 2
Chrome Green	38 @55
" Yellow No 1	33 @35
" " No 2	25 @28
Brunsw'k Green	15 @20
White Lead, dry	5½@ 6½
" in oil, pure, keg	1,65@1,75
" " No. 1	1,35@1,50
Red Lead	6½@ 8
Yellow Ochre	2½@ 3
Ven. Red	4½@ 5
Verdigris	30 @38
Pig Metal—℔ ton.	
Allegheny.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@—
" Forge	—@—
Hanging Rock.	
No. 1 Foundry	@—
" Forge	—@—
Tennessee.	
Tennessee	—@—
Plaster Paris—℔ ton	
Plaster Paris	—@12,50
Provisions—	
Bacon Hams	6¾@7½
" Shoulders	5 @5½
" Sides	6 @6½
Hog round, city cure	—@6½
" country cure	5¾@6½
Lard, No 1 in kegs	—@7½
" " 2, in kegs	—@—
" " 1, in bbls	7 @7½
Butter " 1, in kegs	6½@ 7
" " 1, in roll	—@ 7½
Cheese, W. Reserve	5 @6½
" Goshen	—@—
" Pine Apple	—@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl	@3.50
Do Butter	— @4.25
Potatoes—℔ bushel.	
Mercer	— @—
Neshannocks	— @—
Rags—℔ lb.	
Country mixd	—@3
Do good white	4½@5½
Rice—℔ lb.	
Rice	4¼@4½
Seeds—℔ bushel.	
Clover	—@4,00
Timothy	1,50 @1,75
Flaxseed	1,00 @1,06
Spices—℔ lb	
Cloves	33 @35
Cassia, in Mats	— @22
Ginger	10 @11
Nutmegs	— @125
Pepper	11 @11½
Alspice	— @15
Snakeroot—℔ lb.	
Virginia	— @12½
Seneca	— @25
Soap—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh yellow	—@—
Cincinnati yellow	—@—
Chillicothe yellow	—@—
Pittsburgh brown	—@—
Cincinnati brown	—@—
Chillicothe brown	—@—
Castile	—@—
Starch—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh No 1	—@5
Cincinnati No 1	—@6½
Steel—℔ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Foreign.	
Cast & shear	17½@18½
Do single	16 @17
Best German	— @12½
" Eagle	— @10½
" Hoop L.	— @24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.	
Cast steel	— @16
Shear single	— @—
" double	— @—
" treble	— @—
German steel	— @10
English blister	— @12½
American blister	— @ 5½
Spring	5¼@ 5½
Spirits—℔ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordea'x	2.00@2.50
" Rochelle	2.00@2.50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	1.50@1,75
" N O	87@1,00
" N E 1st proof	40@ 50
Gin, Holland	[illegible]

Sugar—℔ lb	
N.O. prime, hhd	6¼@ 6½
" fair, hhd	—6@ 6¼
Havana, white lb	— @—
Brazil, " lb	10½@10½
Loaf, No 1 lb	— @—
" 2 lb	— @—
" 3 lb	— @—
Pulverize, Philad	— @—
Salt—℔ bbl.	
No. 1 afloat	97@98
1 in store	1,05@1.06
2 afloat	— @ —
Table, doz. box	1,50 @2,00
Spelter—℔ lb.	
Spelter	— @10
Tobacco—℔ lb.—[10 ℔ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]	
Segar Leaf	3 @ 6
Manufacturers do	2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist	— @ 9
Plug in kegs	— @ 6½
Plug in boxes	— @14
6 twist	4 @ 5½
Cavendish	— @ 4
12s Lump in box	13 @14
5s " "	— @14
16s " "	— @14
Scotch snuff	— @14
Rappee	— @14
Cut & Dry, ¼ lb pap	— @25

Teas—℔ lb.	
Imperial	50 @75
Gunpowder	45 @70
Young Hyson	30 @70
Pouchong	50 @75
Tinplate—℔ box.	
¼ X	—@12,00
Tallow—℔ lb.	
Rendered	6@6½
Rough	—@4
Soap Grease	—@4½
Vices—℔ lb.	
Solid boxes	@ —
Wines—℔ gallon.	
L P Madira	2.00@3.00
L P Teneriffe	1.00@1,50
Lisbon	75@1,50
Dry Malaga	65@ 70
Sweet	62@ 65
Marseilles	70@ 75
Port	1,00@2 00
Calabria	65@ 70
Wool—℔ lb.	
Prime	— @33
Full blood	— @30
¾ blood	— @28
½ blood	— @26
¼ blood	— @24
Common	— @22
Zinc—℔ lb.	
Sheet	— @12½

Gazette & Advertiser Office,

Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, July 2nd, 1845.

State of Trade.—This week on the whole has been rather a dull one for the season. A great deal is doing in a small way, but the movement generally is sluggish. The activity prevailing is in particular branches of business, and the Wholesale Grocers who have been busy to some extent in putting up moderate Bills for the country. Intelligence from the upper Allegheny lead us to believe there will be a swell in that River within a few days. It is said there have been heavy rains above, and if this be the case there will certainly be a rise of more or less extent. During the week a large amount of Manufactures have been sent off, and Produce has come in more freely than during the one previous. This is the usual semi-annual period for squaring accounts and adjusting balances, and in the absence of any particular stir this will give employment to business men for some days at least. Steamers are moving in all directions but the Allegheny River, and generally they have fair cargoes. The small steamers which run to ports between this and Portsmouth, in particular, have fine up-freights.

The Rivers and Canals—We have 4 feet 6 or 7 inches water in the channel, and rising very slowly. The Pennsylvania Canal is in fine order. The navigation between Beaver, and Erie and Cleveland has been interrupted by repairs to a Lock above Beaver, but we presume it is about to be recommenced. Some business has been done on it by transhipping freight at the obstruction.

The number of clearances on the Pennsylvania Canal from the opening of navigation to June 1st was, in

1844.	1845.	Deficiency.
1,468	1,112	356

☞ The Exports by Canal of Bacon, Flour, Feathers, Wool, &c., given in the Review below, are to be understood as from the opening of navigation in each year to June 30th.

☞ Since writing the above, we received a letter from Franklin, dated the 1st inst., stating the rain had little or no effect there—we give it up.

Ashes—The market has been more animated. Buyers have taken hold with some freedom, but confined their operations mainly to Scorchings. The sales of which we have the particulars were 30 csks of Scorchings at 3c; 30 at same, 25 large csks at same, and all 4 mos. Sale of 8 csks prime at 3c, cash. Sales of 25 bbls and csks in several lots at 3c. With the exception of the 8 csk lot, the others were composed of various qualities, averaging good. Sales of 20 csks Pots at 3@3¼c, the latter for prime by the single csk to retailers. In Pearls we hear of no transactions of importance. Saleratus is dull.

Ale is now scarce, and prices have advanced.

Buckets—The stock of Buckets and Tubs is very light indeed—of the latter very few are to be had in the market.

Brooms—A few lots have come in through the week, but the stock is still light, and mostly of poor quality. Sales from wagon at $1,12½@1,50 ℔ doz as in quality.

Beans—We notice two sales of small white at $1 ℔ bu. They are very scarce and in demand at that.

Beeswax—Small sales of prime Yellow from wagon at 27c.

Beef—Dried is a shade lower, and selling at 6@7c ℔ lb from store.

Bacon—During the first part of the week, there was more inquiry, and some sales were made, but within a day or two the market is not so brisk. Sale of 20,000 lbs country cut and city cured Hams, not considered prime, at 6¾c, 4 mos. Sales of 15,000 lbs country cured from store at 5¼c for Shoulders, 6¼c for Sides and assorted, and 7¼c for Hams. Sales of 23 csks do. at the same, csks extra, and some very prime at 5¼, 6¼ and 7¼c. There is a slight concession on the part of holders of country cut but city smoked, but the city packers are firm at former prices. We note sales from Smoke House of 35 csks, and 22,000 lbs in numerous small lots at 5¼c for Shoulders, 6¼c for Sides and assorted, and 7¼c for Hams. The total sales are rising 100,000 lbs. The shipments for two years were, in

1844	1845	Deficiency.
16,902,598 lbs.	12,632,350 lbs.	4,270,248 lbs.

Bark—Several cargoes of Bark were taken this week. Prices are the same as quoted in the table.

Cotton Yarns—The market is steady at our quotations. The Mills, without exception, are running full time. Shipments continue to be made freely.

Cheese—Owing to the interruption to navigation from the Cross-cut Canal to Beaver, the receipts of Cheese were cut off this week. Sales are making in lots from store at 5 to 6c for ordinary and good W. R. in bxs, mostly at 5¼c. Some very fine and large at 6¼c. The shipments of Butter and Cheese were, in

1844.	1845.	Deficiency.
179,978 lbs.	174,988 lbs.	4,990 lbs.

Freights—The rates by Canal are nominally the same, and there has been a considerable increase in the quantity to go forward—the rise let up a good deal of light freight, as Tobacco, Wool, Feathers, &c. The section boats receipt at no fixed price and generally less than those we append.

Articles.		Phil. & Balt.	N. York.
Tobacco	per 100 lbs	50	69
Cotton		50	69
Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Cheese, Butter, Lard Oil, &c		45	63
Hemp		62½	80
Flour	per bbl	70	90

The rise in the Monongahela brought freights down to a low point. We give the extremes of the rates demanded:

To Cincinnati—	Dry Goods ℔ 100 lbs		12½@15 cents
	Heavy	"	10 @12½
Louisville—	Dry Goods	"	15 @20
	Heavy	"	12½@15
St. Louis—	Dry Goods	"	35 @40
	Heavy	"	—— @25

The outside figures as those of the Packets and No. 1 Boats. There is now no difficulty in shipping—plenty of boats in port.

Fruits—*Dried*—Peaches are very scarce, and selling at $2, and by retail 2,12½@2,25 ℔ bu. Apples are retailing at 1,12½@1,25 ℔ bu. Figs are scarce, and but few in market. Bunch Raisins have declined—sales of 35 bxs at $2,75@2,87½ ℔ box. Lisbon Almonds are held at 16c ℔ lb. Cocoa Nuts, fresh, $5.50 ℔ 100.

Green—Some Lemons received this week in prime order are selling at $5.75@$6 ℔ box, and Oranges at 5.50.

Feathers—Sales of 6000 lbs from first hands, of mixed qualities, at 23 to 27c ℔ lb. In store Prime are held at 28@30c by the sack and small sales. The shipments of Feathers were, in

1844.	1845.	Excess.
192,793 lbs.	231,931 lbs.	39,138 lbs.

Flour—About the close of our report of last week a considerable amount of Flour came in by River and wagon. Much of it was in very bad order, and of course went under the market. Since Friday the market has fluctuated but little, and closes at the average rates of the week—$3,56¼ @3,68. Some inferior went under $3.62½, and some lots were stored in preference to accepting less than $3.75. The sales comprise about 2,500 bbls. The shipments of Flour were, in

1844.	1845.	Deficiency.
77,380 bbls.	38,580 bbls.	39,800 bbls.

Fish—Further receipts this week. The sales noticed, from store are about 250 bbls at the rates quoted in our table, and to which we refer. Gibbed Herring are held at $5.75, and Pickled at $5.50@6,00 ℔ bbl. Sales of Mess Shad to the city trade at $9,12½@9,37½. Sales of Smoked Herring at 87½@90c ℔ box.

Groceries—We have no new feature to notice in the market. Sales to the city and country are in small lots generally.

Sugar—Sales of 25 hhds N. O. in lots at 6¼ for Fair, and 6¾c for Prime. There is little or no inquiry for large parcels.

Molasses—More inquiry, and sales of 400 bbls as follows:—200 bbls at 32½c, 50 bbls at 33c, 50 do. at 32½c, 25 bbls at 33c, 10 bbls at 33½c, and a number of small lots at 34c—some single bbls at 35c. Most of the above were cash, and in some instances par funds.

Coffee—The market is drooping, and tending to a further decline. We have no sales of moment to notice—250 bags, mostly of Rio, were taken in lots at 7¼@8¼ for Good to Prime, and some Fancy at 8½c. We notice a sale to the trade of Prime at 8c. Java 11¼@12c. The imports of Coffee for two years to June 30th were, in

1844	1845	Deficiency.
4,132,675 lbs.	3,445,294 lbs.	687,381 lbs.

The consumption in the West has, of course, increased; but the Deficiency shown above, and the excess of increase, has been supplied from New Orleans.

Glass—The stock of country brands of Window Glass has been small for some time. Several of the Works have been standing, but will be in operation again shortly. We do not alter our figures, though the inside quotations are rather nominal.

Grain—*Wheat*—All that arrived has been taken, comprising 700 bu. at 75c, weight.

Oats are plentier, and sales in bulk at the river of 1800 bu at 25@26c, mostly the former.

Rye is lower—37½c is all that is offered. We know of no sales at that.

Barley is the same—$1 ℔ bu, but none coming in.

Corn—Sales of 250 bu shelled at the river at 31¼c ℔ bushel.

Hemp—Some arrivals of Hemp for this market—it is held at $4 ℔ 100 lbs, and sales. The amount shipped was, in

1844	1845	Deficiency.
588,394 lbs.	505,943 lbs.	82,351 lbs.

Lumber—None arriving by River. In the Yards there is no change, and we understand none to be had except what was piled this spring. Shingles $2@2,50 ℔ M. Sawed Laths $2 ℔ M. Sales of three lots of Hoop Poles, comprising about 25,000, at $5@5,50 ℔ M as in quality.

Lard—The market is very quiet—very little demand exists for it, and the stock is very small. From wagon No 1 brings 7@7¼c—from store 7¼@7½c. Grease is held at 5¼c

The Shipments of Tallow are included with Lard, but the proportion of the former is very small—this year it is only 32,218 lbs. The shipments of both were, in

1844	1845	Excess.
1,518,078 lbs.	1,872,165 lbs.	354,087 lbs.

Metals—We have but little to notice this week, except some transactions in Pig Metal.

Iron—The shipments of Bar have been pretty large this week. The "assortments" are rather broken, and some difficulty exists in furnishing several small sizes. We quote as before—Common Bar 3@3¼, and Juniata 3¼@3½c ℔ lb. We notice an increasing indisposition on the part of some of the Manufacturers to sell Juniata Bar under 3½c, and one or two insist upon that.

Nails—The shipments of Nails have also been tolerable large, and the stock on hand is comparatively light. The following are the present rates for Nails—10d $4 ℔ keg; 8d 4.25; 6d 4.75; 3d 6.25 and firm. A No 2 article sells at 12½c ℔ keg less. Sales this week of rising 1000 kegs. The assortments are not very full.

Pig Metal—A number of small lots came up on the rise, and some seven or eight sales transpired this week as follows:—15 tons 5 tons and 10 tons, of hot and cold blast H. R. at $35, cash; 45 tons at $35, 4 mos; 45 tons and 20 tons at $34, part cash and part time; we hear of two other sales at the same figures, but are not informed as to the quantity. Sale of 30 tons Allegheny at $30, 4 mos, and 6 tons at $32, cash.

Steel—Pittsburgh Blister and Spring are much firmer, but no change in prices.

Lead—The sales of the week comprise about 1000 pigs at 3¼ for large lots, cash and short time, and 3½c for small parcels.

Blooms—We do not hear of any sales.

Oils—Linseed is about the same—1000 galls of Eastern were offered at 80c, specie, and a cask subsequently sold at 85c, at which it and city pressed are held in small lots—sales of 350 galls at that. Lard is selling at 62@68c ℔ gall, as in quality.

Plaster is now offered at $12.50 ℔ ton, and is dull at that.

Rice—Sales of 10 tierces at 4¼c—in smaller quantities 4½c.

Rags—Sales within the week of 5,000 lbs of Rags at 3c for good mixed, and 5c for good White—these are CASH prices. This is unquestionably the best Rag market in the Western country, and, position considered, prices are as high as in any city of the Union. The shipments of Rags eastward were, in

1844.	1845	Deficiency.
307,241 lbs.	162,596 lbs.	144,645 lbs.

Salt—The sales of No. 1 Allegheny in the early part of the week were at 96½c clear, and subsequently at 96½@97c, clear; and the sales from store were at $1.03@1,04 delivered on the Wharf. Subsequently sales at $1.05 delivered. Yesterday the market went up, and $1,06 was demanded for No. 1 when delivered. We heard of no sale from boats yesterday, but presume it would command 97@98 clear. About 1800 bbls were taken this week, mostly to go out of the market.

Seeds—Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy. Flaxseed—Sales of ordinary seed at $1 ℔ bu, and a flatboat load of 2000 bu, (reported 1200 only,) was taken at $1,05 ℔ bu of 56 lbs *afloat.*

Tobacco—We hear of no transactions beyond the ordinary business. The shipments of Leaf were, in

1844.	1845.	Deficiency.
9,965,129 lbs.	9,527,110 lbs.	438,019 lbs.

Whiskey—All that came in during the early part of the week, to the extent of 300 bbls, was taken at 20@20½c. Within a day or two, but little has been offered—not enough to fix a price. Last sale of 18 bbls at 20c.—The shipments eastward were, in

1844	1845	Excess.
28,671 galls.	39,754 galls.	11,083 galls.

Wool—The market continues in a state remarkably quiet, if it be compared with the corresponding period of last year. Comparing it with years previous to '44, it is about as active as the same weeks in them. The aggregate bought in this market up to the 1st, as near as we can arrive at it, is 140,000 lbs; while more than that amount was bought in one week of June, 1844. This illustrates the difference. The large holders are very backward about selling, and, as a general thing, it may be said that no large clips in this section have yet been sold. A few, dissatisfied with the prices here, have sent their wool forward for a better market; but the probable result will be akin to one case we know of. A dealer in Ohio sent a good sized lot through this city, a few weeks since, to a house in Philadelphia, but sent no instructions. The Merchant, thinking it was the intent that it should be sold, and also that it would be for the best, did sell at the highest prices he could obtain. A day or two after an invoice of the Wool came to hand, and it was found that it had cost in Ohio exactly what it sold for eastward, of course, all the expenses, &c., were so much loss. We have no new feature to notice this week, and continue our quotations unaltered. The shipments were, in

1844	1845	Deficiency.
858,984 lbs.	634,685 lbs.	224,299 lbs.

Money Market.

The Market is just about in the same state as last week. Uncurrent Bank Notes are not plenty, and the former rate of discount, 1 per cent., is maintained. Exchange on the Eastern Cities is plenty, and firm at ¼ per cent. premium for specie. In specie nothing doing. The market is not tight, and our Banks appear to have some surplus funds at their disposal. The City Treasurer has promptly paid the interest due on City Bonds on the 1st inst., both here and in Philadelphia. We observe that M. Y. BEACH, of New York, who got the Lehigh County Bank under his control by buying up the greater part of the stock, is trying hard to get its paper into circulation in this quarter. Bran new batches of the Notes are floating about, but they are looked upon with a great deal of suspicion, and they are 'Uncurrent' in the actual sense of the word. Some of the Brokers refuse to buy them in lots. Before they will go here the condition of BEACH's new Bank must be better understood.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street

GOEHRING'S Yards,
Allegheny city, July 2.

The offerings this week were fair only. More Sheep, Calves and Swine were driven in, and more sold than last week. Sales as follows:

82	head of Beeves at 3@4½c ℔ lb net.	
59	" (fat) Hogs at 3@3½c	"
50	" Calves at 2.00@4.00 ℔ head.	
121	" Sheep at 87½@1,12½	"

The above sales show an advance of 50c ℔ 100 lbs on Beef Cattle. Swine is duller. There were sales of 140 head in four lots in the neighborhood at 3½c; and also sales of 100 head of Sheep at the same as above.

At the Cow market, 28 head, with Calves, were offered at prices ranging from $9 to 16, and some sales.

Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 2d.

It is now certain that of some descriptions of fruit, as Strawberries, there was well nigh a total failure. During the season very few were to be had, and they of poor quality. Several other kinds of berries are very plenty, at pretty high prices. Cherries are superabundant—the common kinds sold at 2@3c ℔ quart, and harts at 4@5c. Pears about the size of a large gooseberry are for sale by the hucksters. Apples are becoming plentier, and sold at 20@30c ℔ peck. Peas in the hulls sold at 25@30c ℔ peck. New Potatoes at 25@30c ℔ peck. Cucumbers are scarce yet, and sold at 3 to 8c each. Cabbage 2 to 6c ℔ head. Of Onions, Carrots, Beets, Radishes, &c., there is always an abundance at 2 to 4c ℔ bunch. Greens of all kinds are abundant.

Butter—Fresh print butter was very plenty and sold at 12½ to 15c ℔ lb—roll at 10c. No Apple butter now to be had. Eggs plenty at 7@8c, generally the latter, and some at 10c ℔ doz. Poultry is scarce, except of live Chickens, which are plenty, and sell at various prices—cleaned 31¼c ℔ pair. No fresh Fish now to be had. Beef sells at 5@8c for the best cuts. Pork at 4@5c. Veal 5@6¼c. Sausages 6@8c ℔ lb. Lard at 8c ℔ lb.

But little Flour, Meal or Grain in to-day. Wheat Flour sold at $2@2.12½ ℔ 100 lbs. We saw no Meal. 31¼@33c was asked for Oats.

Commerce of the Pennsylvania Canal,

Including the Imports and Exports for the Month of June, and the amount previously from the opening of Navigation, and also the totals, June included.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Month of June.	Prev. to June.	Total.
Agr'l. Products—			
Not specified lbs	93,048	383,714	476,762
Rye bu	84	1,580	1,664
Barley	172	607	779
Hay tons	10½	86½	97
Hemp lbs	129,105	11,946	141,051
Oats bu	4,540	5,623	10,163
Furs, Leather—			
Hides, dry lbs	—	1,100	1,100
Leather	26,440	110,079	134,519
Lumber, Wood, &c.—			
Bark cords	307½	65½	373
Boards feet	172,515	91,362	263,877
Posts No.	2,664	——	2,664
Staves	52,550	14,895	67,445
Wood cords	58	140	198
Mdse, Groceries, &c.—			
Alum lbs	5,549	10,494	16,043
Queensware	161,289	2,078,338	2,239,627
Coffee	513,863	2,931,431	3,445,294
Copperas	1,187	24,536	25,723
Drugs	82,483	481,865	564,358
Dry Goods	694,857	8,670,499	9,365,336
Glassware	8,714	19,160	27,874
Groceries	391,674	1,989,693	2,381,367
Hardware	542,151	4,429,720	4,971,871
White Lead	——	6,468	6,468
Cordage	1,269	10,465	11,734
Paints	36,228	162,951	199,179
Brown Muslin	368,172	2,858,171	3,226,343
Pot & P'rl Ashes	24,306	49,152	73,458
Sundries	72,737	313,858	386,595
Liquors, for galls	2,824	11,215	14,039
Salt bu	22,075	63,450	85,525
Tobacco, man	98,213	397,977	496,190
Metals, Minerals, &c.—			
Anvils lbs	16,797	140,115	156,912
Clay	163,789	223,112	386,901
Copper	25,448	82,238	107,686
Pig Metal	922,257	1,000,852	1,923,109
Blooms	1,783,866	6,549,607	8,333,473
Bar Iron	461,917	1,502,868	1,964,785
Nails	179,712	818,167	997,879
Steel	—	12,592	12,592
Tin	116,447	129,041	245,488
Span. Whiting	46,702	84,912	131,614
Cinders	——	51,300	51,300
Coal tons	30	——	30
Provisions—			
Cheese lbs	4,544	1,232	5,776
Fish lbs	1,612	6,491	8,103
Oysters lbs	440	30,501	30,941
Stone, Brick, &c.—			
Brick No	122,600	109,000	231,600
Stone perches	139	323	462
Burrs lbs	15,327	17,508	32,853
Marble	61,472	30,845	92,317
Slate	60,000		60,000
Miscellaneous—			
Furniture lbs	115,757	345,645	461,402
Oil galls	4,185	6,964	10,149
Paper lbs	55,442	16,120	71,562
Rags	500	5,067	5,567
Tar & Rosin	51,751	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	——	29,235	29,235

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Month of June.	Prev. to June.	Total.
Agr'l. Products—			
Not specified	——	3,999	3,999
Cotton lbs	74,069	598,100	672,169
Hemp	42,937	463,016	505,943
Oil Cake	46,630	——	
Seeds	——	772	772
Tobacco	2,115,161	7,411,949	9,527,110
Furs, Peltry, Hides—			
Deer & Buff. lbs	62,552	284,811	346,363
Feathers	45,231	186,710	231,931
Furs	21,237	27,859	49,196
Hides	2,000	51,887	53,887
Leather	12,864	38,800	50,664
Wool	505,266	129,419	634,685
Lumber, Wood—			
Boards feet	6,000	22,300	28,300
Hoop Poles	——	12,590	12,590
Shingles	4,000	59,000	63,000
Mdse, Groceries—			
Coffee lbs	3,664	19,627	22,291
Drugs	——	5,298	5,298
Dry Goods	21,929	90,869	112,798
Glassware	24,539	36,707	61,246
Groceries	55,414	602,594	658,008
Hardware	5,566	50,352	55,918
White Lead	20,150	23,128	43,287
Ropes	31,441	11,055	42,496
Bones, Hoofs, &c	3,885	53,598	57,483
Pot & P'rl Ashes	98,772	404,079	502,851
Kelp	——	27,424	27,424
Not specified	32,730	448,046	480,776
Whiskey galls	15,708	27,046	39,754
Glass. W... bxs	340½	1,143	1,483
Metals, Minerals, &c.—			
Coal tons	235	168	403
Pig Metal lbs	348,417	1,409,209	1,748,056
Blooms	——	115,504	115,504
Nails	4,610	26,538	31,168
Bar Iron	48,638	113,504	162,142
Tin	——	1,092	1,092
Provisions, &c.—			
Bacon lbs	586,687	12,045,663	12,632,350
Butter & Cheese	141,591	33,394	174,988
Lard	16,039	1,823,908	1,839,947
Tallow	——	32,218	32,218
Flour bbls	2,039	36,541	38,580
Fish	3	23	26
Pork & Beef	67	2,554	2,621
Stone, Brick, &c.—			
Brick	——	20,400	20,400
Mill Stones lbs	4,700		4,700
Stone	——	1,856	1,856
Miscellaneous—			
Furniture lbs	26,718	113,082	[illegible]
Lard Oil galls	6,168	17,397	23,565
Paper lbs		5,775	5,775
Rags	24,147	138,449	162,596
Tar & Rosin	3,929		3,929
Sundries	90,045	168,633	258,678
No. Boats cleared	339	1,112	1,451
Pass. miles traveled	203,668	518,148	[illegible]
Toll received	$6,441,41	$45,056,11	$51,499,52

RATES OF DISCOUNT,

CORRECTED BY
N. HOLMES & SON,
EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 Market street, second door from corner of 4th

Pennsylvania.	
Banks of Pittsburgh	par
Philadelphia	par
Girard Bank	par
U. States Bank	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Brownsville	par
Gettysburgh	1
Chester County	par
Chambersburg	1
Delaware Co.	par
Susquehanna Co	—
Montgomery Co.	par
Northumberland	par
Lewistown	1
Middletown	1
Carlisle	1
Columbia Bridge Co	par
Doylestown	par
Erie	1
Washington	par
Reading	par
Bucks Co.	par
Farmers and Drovers	1
Farmers B'k Lancas'r	par
Lancaster Co	par
Lancaster	par
Harrisburg	1
Honesdale	1
Lebanon	1
Pottsville	1
Wyoming	1
York	1
SCRIP.	
State Scrip, Ex. Bank	1
" " Mer & Man	par
State Scrip	1
City & Co. Scrip	1
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville	1
St. Clairsville	1
Marietta	1
New Lisbon	1
Cincinnati Banks	par
Columbus	1
Circleville	1
Zanesville	1
Putnam	1
Wooster	1
Massillon	1
Sandusky	1
Geauga	1
Norwalk	1
Cleveland	1
Xenia	1
Dayton	1

Franklin B'k Columbus	1
Chillicothe	1
Lake Erie	1
Sciota	10
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	15
Granville	45
Farm'rs B'k Canton	20
Urbana	40
Indiana.	
State B'k & Branches	1
State Scrip	3
Kentucky.	
All solvent Banks	1
Virginia.	
Eastern solvent Banks	1½
Wheeling	par
Illinois.	
State Bank	50
Shawnetown	—
Missouri.	
State Bank	1
Tennessee.	
Memphis	3
Other solvent Banks	3
North Carolina.	
All solvent Banks	2
South Carolina.	
All solvent Banks	2
New England.	
New England	1
New York.	
N. Y. City	par
Country	1
Maryland.	
Baltimore	par
Country	1
Wisconsin Territ'y.	
Mar. & Fire In. Co. Milw'e	5
Exchange.	
SELLING RATES.	
New York	½ prm
Philadelphia	½ prm
Baltimore	½ prm
Gold & Specie Value.	
Fredericksd'ors	7 80
Ten Thalers	7 80
Ten Guilders	3 90
Louisd'ors	4 50
Napoleons	3 80
Ducats	2 15 @ 2 20
Eagle, old	10 60
Eagle, new	10 00
Doubloons, Spanish	16 00
Do. Patriot	15 50
Sovereigns	4 84
Guineas	5 00

C. ORLANDO LOOMIS, Attorney at Law, office on 4th street above Smithfield. je24

BOOKS, BOOKS.

MEMOIR OF BISHOP MOORE;
Life and Eloquence of Larned;
Memoir of Legh Richmond;
Memorial of Rev. Dr. Bayard;
Life of Christ;
Works of Chillingworth;
Luther on Galatians;
Blunt on the Pentiteuch;
Burnett on the 39 Articles;
Marshall's Notes on Episcopacy;
Bishop Brownell's Family Prayer Book;
Bishop Griswold's Prayers;
Thornton's Prayers and Commentary;
Theology for the People, by J. P. K. Henshaw;
Hare's Sermons; Bradley's do;
Paget's do; Tyng's do;
McIlvaine's Select do;
The Preacher, 2 vols;
History of all Religious Denominations;
Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History;
Mosheim's do do;
Church Record, (a convenient book for minutes.)
For sale by INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co.
jy2 Market st. near the Diamond.

BLACK ALPACCA APRONS

OF new and handsome styles, to be had low by the dozen or single, at the cash dry goods house of
jy2 W. R. MURPHY.

TICKINGS—Persons wanting Tickings, either by the yard or piece, will find a very full assortment of the best kinds, at the wholesale and retail dry goods house of [jy2] W. R. MURPHY.

NETTS & BLINDS—A very large assortment of wire netts and wash blinds, for caps, capes and shawls, plain and figured, to be found at the dry goods house of W. R. MURPHY.

Where also may be found a fine assortment of Laces, Edgings, Insertings, &c. jy2

PICKLES & SAUCES—Besides a full assortment of the best Family Groceries, the subscriber keeps a constant supply of "*Underwood's*" excellent Pickles, Sauces and Ketchups, viz:

PICKLES—Cauliflower, Gerkins, Mangoes, Onions, Walnuts, French Beans, Peppers, Peaches, Red Cabbage, Piccolilly and Mixed Pickles.

SAUCES—Various kinds for meats or fish.

Olive Oil, Walnut, Mushroom and Tomatto Ketchups, Raspberry and Paoli Vinegar, &c. &c.
je27 A G REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

VENITIAN CARPETS—W. McCLINTOCK would inform his friends that he has received a still further supply of 4-4 ¾ and ⅝ Venitian Carpets at No. 110, corner of Wood and 5th sts. je16

THIRD JULY, 1845.

B. E. CONSTABLE announces his determination to sell from this day the remainder of his stock of Summer Goods at

FIRST COST.

This is an inducement worthy the attention of all purchasers.

French Balzarines 31 cts, worth 75 cts;
Bonnet Ribbons at 12½ cts, worth 31, rich new styles;
French Lawns and Organdie Ginghams at 15 and 31 cts, worth 50 cts;
Barege Scarfs and Shawls at equally low prices;
Ladies' Lace Caps at 37½ cts, worth $1;
Florence Braid Bonnets at $1 37½, and upwards;
Checked, Striped and Mull Muslins for dresses, very cheap;
Col'd Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Caps, &c;
Parasolettes and Parasols, rich and new styles, some as low as 75 cts each.
Lace Collars, Chemisetts, Cravats, Gloves, &c. &c;
Cott and Thread Edgings, Laces and Bobbin Laces;
For Gentlemen—Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, a good assortment Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Linen Cambric and Silk Hdkfs, Gauze Cat under Shirts, Silk do. Drawers &c. jy3-d&wtf

DIVIDEND.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Company,
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1845.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a *dividend of seven per cent* on the capital stock of said company, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.

jy2-dtw10&w2t JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.

THE subscriber will pay cash for clean washed Wool delivered at his residence, corner of Cherry Alley and Water street.
je24 d&w JAMES J. GRAY.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for all grades of clean washed wool free from burs, delivered at his warehouse, Smithfield street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. WM BARKER.
Pittsburgh, may 16. w2m*

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price in cash for wool, delivered at his old stand on Liberty street, opposite the foot of 5th. J. R. MURPHY.
je6 d1&w3t

ELIJAH BLACK

GRATEFULLY acknowledges his indebtedness to his old customers, and being desirous to serve them, begs leave to say that he now offers them a selection of the most extensive and best assortment of Boots and Shoes in Pittsburgh, if they will favor him with a call, at Cale's Boot and Shoe Store and Shoe Manufactory, Fifth and Market sts. may12-3mw

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Ohio township, Allegheny County, some time about the 20th of May, a red and white Cow; red neck and red spots on the sides, white legs and tail white; some white on the forehead; supposed to be 4 or 5 years old, and gives milk. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. SARAH BACKHOUSE.
jy1-w3t*

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County No. 31 of March Term, 1840.

L S

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Sylvanus Lothrop.

And now to wit: June 7, 1845, on the petition of Sylvanus Lothrop, setting forth the payment of his debts by the assignees under the voluntary assignment made by him for the benefit of creditors, on the 21st day of December, 1839, and praying the said Court to order a re-conveyance by the said Assignees, of the balance of the property assigned by him, remaining still undisposed of in their hands, and not required for the purposes of the said Trust; and further, to discharge the said assignees from the same. It is ordered and decreed by the said Court, that the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and allowed, unless cause be shown on or before Saturday, the 5th day of July next, why the same should not be allowed. Attest: GEO. R. RIDDLE,
Prothonotary.
je17-w3t

STRAY COW.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber living in Franklin Township, Allegheny County, a black and white Cow, with a white face, supposed to be about 12 or 13 years of age. The owner is desired to come forward—prove property—pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law.
je24-w3t* JAMES MEANS.

NEW WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE subscriber having completed his arrangements, has now in operation the "**Pittsburgh Woollen Factory,**" located near the mouth of Saw Mill Run, south side of the Ohio, within half a mile of the city. Having the latest improvements in machinery and good practical workmen, he hopes to be able to furnish to those who may favor him with their custom with articles of superior quality and at the lowest prices.

Always for sale or exchange for wool, Flannels of different colors, Yarns, Carpet Chain, Jeans, Tweeds, &c. &c. ALEX. INGRAM, Jr.

☞ Office in the city at the Bookstore of Ingram, Elliott & Co., Market st. near the Diamond. je27-w2m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank, to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks; to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon; to discount notes of hand and other securities; to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other Banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. je24-w6m

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property: 60 acres of land, about 30 acres cleared, 20 of which is in meadow, on which is erected a large steam mill, with power sufficient for four pair of mill stones, in connection with water power and all metal gearing, and two pair of four feet mill stones, one pair a French burr; also two bolts and three elevators, with other machinery for merchant work. All in good order, and also a good bearing orchard; two dwellings; two stables and other out-buildings. The above is in a good wheat settlement, and amongst the best stands in the county, eight miles from the County Seat, three miles from the Ohio River, and twenty miles from Pittsburgh. A splendid Coal Bank is on the property within a few rods of the mill. An indisputable title will be given for the above described property, and will be sold on accommodating terms to the purchaser. WALTER JOHNSTON.
Beaver County, Hopewell Township. je27-w3t*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ss.

L S

IN the Orphan's Court of said County:

In the matter of the original and supplementary accounts of John Caldwell and Benjamin Darlington, Administrators of the estate of Abishai Way, deceased, No. 15 October Term, 1842, and No. 1 June Term 1845.

And now to wit: June 21, 1845, on motion of C. O. Loomis, Esq., the Court appoint Walter H. Lowrie, Andrew Burke and O. Metcalf, Esqrs., auditors to audit said accounts.

By the Court. THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

The auditors above named will meet for the purpose of their appointment, at the office of Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are hereby notified to attend.

W. H. LOWRIE,
ANDW. BURKE,
je24 d&w3t O. METCALF.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his improved farm, situate in Sewickley township, on the junction of the Big and Little Sewickley Creeks, adjoining lands of Andrew Biggs, Abraham Greenawalt, Samuel McGrew, Esq., Joseph Guffey and others; containing about 230 acres of first rate lime stone land, well watered, about 160 acres of which is cleared, and the remainder well timbered; now in the tenure of John and Wm. Blackburn. There are on the premises a comfortable Log Dwelling House and Barn, and a young apple orchard of the finest varieties—the whole being under a good state of cultivation. The land will be divided to suit purchasers if required. JAMES J. MARCHAND.
je27-w4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Thompson & Carlisle, will please call with Doct. R. Thompson, in Allegheny County, and settle immediately, or suits will be brought without respect to persons. Also, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Doct. Carlisle, will call with the subscriber in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny Co. at his residence, and settle immediately, and those having claims will present them.

JOHN GILFILLAN,
je6-w6t* Del bon's non of Wm. Carlisle.

SUMMER COATINGS—A great variety of Summer Coatings, Tweed Cloths, Blk. French Habit Cloth, Summer Cloths, Cashmerets, Linens, &c. &c.

Also, a few pieces very superior Blk. Dra de ete, just received and for sale at No. 66 Market street.
je13 GEO. S. SWARTZ.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

ONE brick house in the Diamond, situated within a few doors of Federal street, the chief and leading market and business street in the city, containing in front 18 feet, and extending 70 feet. It is the best and most commodious house, as a store house, within the Diamond, having 5 rooms, a good cellar and drying loft for clothes.

ALSO—One frame house 15 feet, fronting and adjoining the same, containing a handsome store and 5 rooms.

ALSO—One frame house in the alley between the above premises, 70 feet back into the Diamond, containing 4 rooms.

ALSO—On a lease of eight years from the first of last April, subject to ground rent, and now under rent to very respectable tenants, and yielding a very handsome yearly profit rent.

ALSO—One frame house in Barnett's district, adjoining in the Second Ward within a few minutes walk of Federal st. being 16 feet in front and 32 in depth. The lot is in extent 100 feet by 20; the house is in thorough repair, containing four comfortable dwelling rooms.

ALSO—A profit rent arising from a house in Garrett's Row, in the Third Ward, yielding a yearly profit rent of $30, for 7 years.

All the above property the subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms for cash, and land if approved of. For particulars apply by letter or person to the subscriber. ROBERT DALZELL,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk Dyer, Carpet Weaver and Manufacturer, in the Diamond, Allegheny City. je27-w3t

Two Valuable Stone Quarries for sale.

ON the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned will expose to sale, by public outcry, on the premises, the following valuable real estate, viz:

One stone quarry, Lot situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of Andrew Bayne's land; thence by land of James Wylie, north 50 degrees east to a stone; thence by Long Lane south 13 degrees east 40 perches to a post; thence by land of Nicholas Voeghtly, 77 degrees west, to said Bayne's line; thence along the same 21½ degrees to the place of beginning, containing five acres, more or less, on which there is now in operation a very superior quarry.

ALSO,

Another Stone Quarry, Lot situate in the borough of Allegheny, being part of out lots Nos. 149 and 150, and bounded and described as follows, viz:—Beginning at a pin on a forty feet street, opposite the face of Fleming's stone wall, thence south 70 degrees 30 minutes east 359 feet, along said forty feet street to a pin; thence north 14 degrees 30 minutes west 633 feet to a mark on the fence; thence south 75 degrees 30 minutes west 297 feet to a pin; thence south 14 degrees 30 minutes east 442 feet to a pin, the place of beginning, containing three acres, one hundred and sixty perches, and ninety-nine feet, more or less.

Terms—One-fourth in hand and the residue in three annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JAMES KERR, } Ex'rs of Wm.
JOHN GIBB, } Pagan, dec'd.
ROBT. SWAN, }

may30-d1&w6t*

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINE.

Warranted to be thoroughly built, and to work well.

MADE and sold by William Eastman opposite Shoenberger's Rolling Mill, Penn street, Pittsburgh.

These Machines are beautiful, simple and compact, are easily removed from place to place, and may be used with equal convenience in barn or field. No Machine runs lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 1000 of them are now in use in the western states, and as many east of the mountains. Many of them have thrashed from 60 to 70,000 bushels each; and on thorough trial they have been recommended by those who use them, to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the WORLD.

W. B. has been building and vending the Machines for eight years past in the city of Pittsburgh and has sold upwards of *six hundred,* and never has an instance occurred where they have not given entire satisfaction.

N. B. All machines Warranted to work well, or no Sale. ap11-w3m

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 30, 1845.

A MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

We brought this subject fairly before our readers two weeks since, and we purpose endeavoring to press it until notice is taken of it, and some action is had if there is spirit enough to carry out the enterprise. No one that we have spoken to about it but agrees that it is of great importance to the city, and would be a most useful structure. Indeed, looking at the concentration of power which would follow united action of our business men in the various branches of trade, we do not see how they can stand back—it is not the interest of this man or that, this branch or the other, that we regard, but the interest of the whole. Pittsburgh and her interests are a unit in our mind's eye.

View the proposed Exchange merely as an investment, and it promises more than any other real estate of equal value in the burnt district. Our idea of the structure is a building planned for various purposes—the basement for stores, for Broker, Insurance, and Banking Offices; (the cellars alone, if properly fitted up, would pay handsome rents;) so much of the second story as is necessary to be appropriated to public business daily—here should be *the* Exchange proper, rooms for reading and the transaction of the business of the Board of Trade, &c., the third story, or so much of it as would be unoccupied by the rotunda, for offices of various descriptions—the Custom House, lawyers, and other professional gentlemen. The exchange should be located in the most business portion of the city, and this circumstance alone would secure occupants for all the rooms in it at rents high compared with other houses.

A building that would cost 25 or $30,000, or perhaps less than either sum, would be large enough for all the purposes in view. The site of the old Court House is very much wanted for a Market, and if the Councils are not accommodated in the new building designed for the Mayor's office, Tombs, &c., this would be the very place to secure two commodious chambers for their use.—We are impressed strongly with the belief that if it is undertaken either by some of our capitalits, or by a stock company, it will pay a much better percentage than the investment of a similar sum in warehouses, Hotels, or anything else.

☞ The above has been laying on our desk some days. Since writing it, the St. Louis New Era came to hand with an article on the same subject, and we will copy so much of it as relates to the advantage to the business community, and points out the profit to the builder or builders—as the case might be.

City Exchange.—The citizens of St. Louis have long felt the want of a central Exchange, for commercial business, similar to that of New York and other places of extensive commerce.—Such a building would afford an opportunity for merchants, dealers and men in every branch of trade to meet together, and do business with great convenience. A large and spacious building, well planned, constructed and located, would be an ornament to the city, and of great utility and convenience in the general transaction of business: one that would cover an entire square, with a large rotunda for the assemblage of merchants and men of business, would be advantageous to the public, and the other apartments would soon be occupied by a great number of public and private offices. It, of course, should be rendered fire proof, built in the most substantial manner and in the best style of architecture.

There are in this city a number of offices under the United States, which are scattered about in rented buildings, and frequently changing place and in consequence thereof the public records are much exposed to danger from fire; the officers are hard to find and inconveniently situated for those who have to transact business in them. All of them could be safely accommodated in a City Exchange, and the public convenience would be greatly promoted by having all such offices congregated at some central point, where they could always be readily found.

In addition to this, there will be much room for men of business of every kind. Bankers, brokers, exchange dealers, foreign and general agents, lawyers, doctors, merchants and men of business of every kind could obtain rooms, and the consequent concentration of business would save much running about, much inquiry, and enable mercantile men to transact their business with great facility and convenience, and without loss of time. It would bring men of business together, and enable them to converse face to face and obtain at once a bird's-eye view of the whole commercial business of the city.

Such an establishment would, of course, contain a refectory for the supply of refreshment, news room and bulletins to give the latest intelligence, and agency offices of various kinds to administer to the convenience of those engaged in trade, travel and business.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.

We have some late intelligence from the Pittsburgh Company at Copper Harbor. The mines were getting along well at the big vein. A new vein had been discovered and opened, but not sufficiently to determine its value. It promised well and may turn out to be equal to the great Mammoth vein now worked, which is certainly the richest yet known. The ore of the new vein is of the same species as that of the large one—Black Oxide. We are informed—for we have not seen it yet—that there is a magnificent specimen of the ore in the great vein at the Exchange Bank, weighing *seventy-five pounds*. It is Black Oxide. A much larger lump was left at Detroit by the gentleman who brought this on, for the inspection of stockholders and the public. The stock of this Company has advanced amazingly—a sale was recently made in this city of a fraction of a share for $16,500, cash, which is an advance (we can only call it such, for the fact is the original stockholders paid nothing else than the advances necessary to pay *expenses*, and this constituted the basis of their investment,) of many *thousands per cent*.

A new Company has lately been formed in this city and a permit obtained from government to make a location, but of what size we are not informed. Some of the parties have been on the Lake seeking a proper location—they are yet there.

The copper mania is at boiling heat, particularly in the East, and above all in Boston. Squads of speculators are constantly wending their way to this new *El Dorado* in hopes of discovering mines which will return gigantic fortunes to them. Hopeless task! some fortunes will doubtless be made, but ninety-nine out of every hundred will be disappointed and spend money, time and labor for nothing. We notice sales in New York of 6000 lbs Lake Superior Pig copper at 14c, 6 mos.

Appointment by the President.—John B. Guthrie as surveyor and inspector of the revenue at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, vice William B. Mowry, removed.

Purser R. M. Price, is detached from special duty at Pittsburgh by order and transferred to Sloop Cyane.

The execution of Henry McCurry, convicted of the crime of murdering Paul Roux in Baltimore some months since, took place on Friday in the jail yard of that city, between eleven and twelve o'clock.

☞ J. B. B. Hall, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Wheeling.

The Memphis Convention.—We are pleased to state that Messrs. T. J. Bigham, and S. Black, Esqs. have been appointed delegates to the Memphis Convention, to represent the interests of this section; they departed on their mission on Saturday. The object of this Convention is to concentrate western influence in favor of producing appropriation for its improvement of western rivers.

☞ The Police officers of Allegheny city, Messrs. Scott & M'Giffen, accused of robbing the house of Mr. Carothers, were found guilty by the jury, which brought in the verdict on Saturday evening, but recommended them to the mercy of the Court. A new trial was immediately granted to them.

☞ The last account we had from the Geo. M. Bibb, was, that the leak had been stopped, and she was lying by waiting to get some steamer to tow her out. We shall get some reliable information as to the nature and cause of this disaster soon—we have none yet. As there is plenty of water below, she can easily get over the Falls.

Brutal Assault.—On Saturday evening, the Messrs. Fawcett, Coal Merchants, were supplying the Lake Erie as usual with coal, when some dispute took place between a hand in their employ, a German named John Long, and one of the firemen whose name is not known, as he was a new hand, shipped that morning. What the dispute was we could not learn, as no person appeared to know; but the fireman struck Long on the forehead with a large lump of coal, and instantly rendered him insensible. The mark was plain enough, but no blood was drawn. Immediately another fireman, whose name is Harver, rowed the assailant across the river, and thus enabled him to escape, but on his return he was arrested as an accessary by an officer who had been sent for, and committed to answer. Long lay insensible and subsequently stupid for some time, after which he was taken away to his family in the same condition. He is spoken of as a sober and industrious man.

☞ Robt. M. Riddle, Esq., announces in the Spirit of the Age, of Saturday, that the "present proprietors of the establishment," who "became its purchasers in May last," design "to make certain changes in its title and character," and that on the first of July the present sheet will be "supplanted by the Daily Commercial Journal, and Spirit of the Age." Mr Riddle is to be the editor, and announces his intention of making it a "thorough going Whig Journal." We welcome him back to the editorial ranks.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.
Removal of Gov. Van Ness and of Major William B. Lewis.

As the Post has called in question our statement of the want of harmony in the Democratic ranks, and loudly vociferates, that there never was more union and concord, we feel provoked to lay certain late doings and their consequences before our readers, which go to show that if the Democracy was never more harmonious, then they have been heretofore in a state of "confusion worse confounded." And first the removal of Gov. Van Ness, from the collectorship of New York.

It is admitted on all hands, that Gov. Van Ness was a most excellent officer, a sterling "*Democrat*," a man of irreproachable character, and had held office but a short time. It was therefore rather dangerous to turn him out of office, which was wanted for some of Mr Polk's political partizans and friends, and means were set on foot to induce him to resign. Mr. Van Ness, finding there were desperate efforts being made to oust him, and depending upon the magnanimity and justice of Mr. Polk wrote to Mr. Secretary Walker, that if Mr. Polk desired his dismissal, and it was necessary to the harmony of the Democratic Administration, he would resign, upon being notified it was the wish of the President. This was all the wire-workers wanted, and Mr. Lawrence was immediately appointed, and informed of the fact by the President. About this time, Gen. John P. Van Ness, of Washington city, a highly respectable and influential Democrat, hearing of the machinations against his brother the collector at New York, waited upon the President to talk with him about it. In this conversation Mr. Polk expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the collector admitted he was an able, upright officer, and that there was not a better officer under the Government. In fact such was the tenor of Mr. Polk's conversation, that Gen. Van Ness retired under the full impression that no removal was intended,— when *at the same time Mr. Polk had made another appointment*.

Directly after this, Gen. Van Ness received from his brother in New York a letter of resignation, to be handed to the Secretary if he saw proper so to do. This was before either brother had heard of Mr. Lawrence's appointment. Gen Van Ness immediately wrote to his brother remonstrating against his resignation and refusing to deliver it. In the meantime the news of Mr. Lawrence's appointment transpiring, Gov. Van Ness wrote to his brother the General, withdrawing his resignation. About this time, also, the administration notified the Collector of his promise to resign, and requested him to send on his letter, and the fact that Gen. Van Ness had his brother's letter of resignation, coming to the ears of Mr. Walker, he sent for the General, and requested him to give it up. He refused, and berated the President and Secretary most soundly, for the way his brother had been treated. Here was a predicament. The President, not willing to take the responsibility of turning out Gov. Van Ness, and yet his word had gone out to Mr. Lawrence. Finally a special messenger was despatched to New York, imploring the Collector to resign, and he finally yielded, and the President was delivered from a predicament which it is said had made him absolutely ill.

But the end was not yet. Gen. Van Ness, considering that Mr. Polk had treated both him and his brother in a very shabby manner, and especially that the President had been guilty of great duplicity, and had treated him very ungentlemanly, on the occasion of his interview with him, in leaving him to infer that his brother would be continued, when at the same time he had appointed Mr. Lawrence, wrote a letter to the President, in which he reproaches him for his conduct in no measured terms. The Post should publish this letter, as a specimen of the peace and harmony which it avers exists; but as we presume it will not do so, we will take two or three extracts. The letter commences as follows:

To James K. Polk, President of the U. States:

Sir:—It is understood that you are about to remove from the office of Collector of the Port of New York, C. P. Van Ness, Esq., I beg leave to say a few words on to you that subject. This shall be done in terms of respect, whilst I boast, with a pride I trust not unbecoming, that I have a right to speak when I behold a serious menace of impending wrong to one in whose fate I am not without some personal interest, and in whose ruin there is to be a violation, you will find, not only of sound policy, but also of the sacred principles of both private and public justice. I fortunately need, and therefore ask, nothing for myself; and you will bear me witness that I have never annoyed or troubled you in relation to appointments, except for, perhaps, about fifteen minutes in this one case. You then treated me patiently and courteously, *not saying anything of your candor*.

This is a hard hit, in reference to the previous conversation. The General discourses on the high moral station of the President, warns him of the danger of surrounding himself with cliques; and goes over the ground of the public services of his brother, for forty years, and his attachment to the Democratic party, when he breaks out as follows:

"I ask, then, again, is this man to be thrust aside with contumely and indignity—to be an object of scorn and contempt, to gratify the selfish hostility of a clique, one of whose main organs is a little press conducted by two unprincipled and otherwise insignificant, precocious young men, *proteges*, and under the guidance and tuition of a political Pharisee—men who, now presuming with impudent falsehood to attack the Democracy of the Collector, were in their mother's wombs when he was in the full career of Democratic public service! Is all this now demanded to gratify the personal disappointment and political hostility of a corrupt and worthless few, or to subserve ulterior purposes, both selfish and ambitious—or both! But I repeat, those odious heretics—those pretenders, upstarts, and false prophets, say he is not orthodox—he is not of the true (that is, *our*) Democracy! Why, sir, if you were well acquainted in New York, you would see it is the base, corrupt misrepresentation of a few contemptible tools, unworthy of the respect or consideration of a high minded and virtuous community. Be assured, sir, the people of the city and state of New York will not, for I know something of them, tolerate the ignoble slander."

He subsequently threatens an awful burst of indignation on his brother's removal, but adds:

"Should the Collector and his friends, from considerations different from their obligations to you think proper to prevent actual commotion of stormy elements, the lowering *cloud* will, nevertheless, not be dispersed."

He proceeds thus:

"At rest on your lofty perch, I see you contemptuously regarding all this from an humble individual beneath, but, sir, you have not learned so much, that experience may not teach you a little more."

He subsequently adds:

"And let me respectfully remind you, sir, that this may not be the first individual or private wrong, that has led, in the public disgust and redress, to extensive general consequences."

But we must hasten to the case of Major W. B. Lewis, of Tennessee, who was turned out of office to make room for the notorious M'Calla, of Kentucky, the slanderer of Mr. Clay. The reason of this removal, Mr. Polk assigned to a friend. Mr. Lewis heard it, and thereupon wrote to Mr. Polk as follows:

Washington, May 8, 1845:

Sir: I learn from a private source that you have intimated that my removal from office was rendered necessary, because the position I occupied was dangerous to the Government, inasmuch as it would enable me to impart information to a foreign power to the disadvantage of my own country.

I hope there is some mistake in this—you had the right to take the office from me, but not my reputation—I beg, therefore, to be informed whether you have made the imputation against me to which I have referred.

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.] W. B. LEWIS.

To James K. Polk, Esq.,
President of the United States.

The Major receiving no answer to this letter, on the 19th of May again addressed Mr. Polk as follows:

Washington, May 19, 1845.

Sir: Having waited a week and received no reply to my note, I am authorized to believe that you have decided not to answer it, from which I infer that the intimations therein referred to, as having been made by you, are true, or you would have availed yourself of the opportunity thus afforded you to disavow them. I think proper, therefore, to inform you that I propose leaving to-morrow morning for Tennessee, and shall there determine upon the time and mode of vindicating my character against the aspersions which you have attempted to cast upon it.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

[Signed,] W. B. LEWIS.

To James K. Polk, Esq.,
President of the United States.

It is well known that Gen. Jackson was deeply attached to Major Lewis, and one of his latest letters was addressed to him, from which we ake the following extract as very significant of the old veteran's feelings in relation to the course pursued by Mr. Polk towards Major Lewis:

"My dear Major:—I regret your removal as well as the manner of it. I did suppose that the magnanimity of Col. Polk would prevent him from the removal of any officer without giving him notice thereof—that the officer might make arrangements to hand the office to his successor. You know, Major, that I neither beg for myself or friends, and if I had been in the habit, it was *too late—you were removed*."

Gen. Jackson was made acquainted with the ground on which Mr. Polk dismissed Major Lewis, and took occasion to defend his friend from the foul aspersions. He also sent for Major Lewis, and, in his dying moments, spoke of him in the warmest manner, and *breathed his last while resting in his arms!* Gen. Jackson, also, just before he died, gave directions that Major Lewis should take charge of his body, and superintend his funeral. All these things must be daggers to Mr. Polk, and cannot but weaken him much in the esteem of his own party.

We see it also stated that a letter from Gen. Jackson, written a short time before he died, has been read before an association in Washington City, in which strong and unqualified disapprobation is expressed of the course pursued thus far by Mr. Polk.

These are some of the many facts in relation to the harmony of the "harmonious democracy." When the Post has digested these, we may give some others.

Sugar Mills and Steam Engines.

A few days since we made some remarks about a large lot of machinary manufactured by Mr. R Wightman, and referred also to Mr. T. K. Litch. Since writing that article, we have been in Mr. L. shops, and find he has five Mills and the same number of Engines ready to ship. They are about the same size and of the same superior make as those before described. Such machinery as this we like to see sent away from our shops: it sustains the reputation of our Mechanics for first-rate work.

We are not aware that it is done, but it strikes us as good policy for each manufacturer to brand his own work by raised letters on some of the pieces. In no other way can they gain for themselves a reputation individually, and preserve it when gained. It is notorious that bad work, especially of this kind, is exceedingly injurious to them as a body, and in years past they have felt this. It is a fact that Sugar Mills, which have never been put up are now lying on the coast—very probably they never will be, on account of their poor quality. We hope our manufacturers will avoid sending such articles from their shops, and so long as they equal those they have made this season, which we have noticed, they will do it.

A Sugar Mill is a piece of Machinery, upon which a great deal depends. The whole crop of a large Plantation may be lost by its breaking when the process of grinding cane commences, or is but little advanced. It is easily seen, therefore, that one bad mill will damage the maker's reputation considerably.

☞ Some of the New Orleans papers, among which we see the Picayune and the Tropic, have been sued for a libel, for their plain speaking concerning the cruelties perpetrated upon a negro boy Selvester, a slave, whose shocking condition, to which he had been reduced by long continued and unmerciful whippings, has been noticed editorially in the N. O. papers. The owner of the slave, a man named De Neufenbourgh, is the individual who is the prosecutor, and he claims damages for the statement, as being an improper interference with his private affairs, and a means of creating odium against him. We trust that those papers will continue their manly course, and not suffer the terrors of the law, or the malignant spite of such a a brute as this De Newfenbourg, to deter them from the exposure of such shameful cruelty. The Picayune, of the 16th inst. says:

It would appear that he [De Neufenbourgh] claim the privilege of having his slave whipped at the police jail until he was one mass of raw flesh, and then parading him through the streets, to the horror of spectators and the disgrace of our laws, without reproach or remark from any source. The boy was absolutely stopped in the streets and taken to the recorder's office, lest he should fall down and die by the way. He was examined by a public officer, in the presence of a number of persons, with the assistance of a distinguished physician, who sent him to the Charity hospital on a shutter, with his face down, where he has been for more than four weeks.—After this lapse of time the boy has yet, as we learn, large raw places upon his body.

An Execution and a Reprieve.

To-morrow is the day fixed by the court, which convicted him, for the execution of the negro man Jerry, for the attempt in which he nearly succeeded, to murder his mistress, Mrs. Mohr, in this county, in April last. The execution will take place at Campbell court house.

Two other negroes, (Harry and his wife Sally,) were condemned, at the same time, to be hung for participating in the attempt, both by conspiring with, and by aiding Jerry in its consummation. But we learn, that Gov. McDowell who is possibly in possession of extenuating circumstances in their favor which have not reached us, has commuted their sentence to *transportation!* Unless public opinion in the county has undergone great reaction since we have had an opportunity of hearing an expression of it, this interference of the Executive with the stern, though just and salutary decree of the law, will be generally and indignantly condemned. The "quality of mercy" is an admirable one; but there is such a thing as straining it beyond proper limits—and that is always the case when mercy to the criminal, jeopardizes the safety of the community.—*Lynchburgh Virginian*.

Transportation! This is a new punishment in this country. We should be glad to know where Virginia keeps her "Botany Bay," for the reception of her criminals. Or is it meant to *transport* them to some other State,—Louisiana for instance, or to Texas? If this is the kind of *transportation* which is meant, and we can think of no other which she can use, then she metes out the same justice to the innocent and the guilty, for thousands of her inoffending native born inhabitants—kind fathers, tender and loving mothers, and helpless and innocent children,—who are guilty of no crime, are yearly *transported!* Such is Virginia justice! "*Sic Semper Tyrannus*," is inscribed upon her escutcheons, and adorns her great Seal, and yet the most horrible tyranny known to man, is daily practised under the sanction of her laws and institutions.

From the New York Courier.

The Funeral Procession in New York.

The military and Civic ceremonies yesterday in commemoration of the death of General Jackson, were appropriate and imposing, and so far as we observed them, were conducted with a decorous propriety that reflects great credit upon the character of the city, and upon all those concerned in arranging them. The Military display was certainly one of the finest and largest, if not the very largest, ever seen in the city, and the Civic portion of the procession was large, though not as large as at the funeral of General Harrison and several other occasions. There was not, so far as we can learn, a single serious accident to mar the solemnities of the day, and there was but one slight disturbance during the whole demonstration, and the cause of this we did not learn, though happily it was not serious, and but momentarily interrupted the procession as it was passing through Grand street. On the whole, the proceedings were marked throughout by a steadiness and good order in the highest degree gratifying.

The procession, which was formed six abreast, occupied two hours and fifty-five minutes in passing a given point, and before the last division had left Grand street to turn into the Bowery, the first division was entering the Park. We can, of course, form no correct estimate of the number out, but it was certainly a very large and imposing procession.

Notwithstanding the immense crowd which thronged the city, we did not hear of a single accident which occurred to interfere with the procession. Several horses gave out from sheer exhaustion, being so long exposed to the heat, and deprived of water, while the procession, before it reached the Park on its return route, was much diminished in numbers, very many having left in the upper part of the Bowery and Broadway.

On the return to the Park, three vollies were fired by the United States troops from Governor's Island, and the greater part of those who had been out during the heat of the day, left for their homes. Some five or six thousand however, including many ladies, remained to hear the oration, which was delivered from the large stand in front of the City Hall, by the Hon. B. F. Butler. The stage was occupied by the civic and military dignitaries who had been in the procession,—Ex-Pres. Van Buren, Ex-Gov. Marcy, Gov. Wright, the twenty eight pall-bearers, naval and military officers, clergymen and a large choir from the Sacred Music Society. After a solemn and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Krebs, Mr. Butler delivered the eulogium prepared for the occasion. It was very long, but was listened to with great attention by the vast assemblage, and at the close, a dirge composed for the occasion, was sung by the Sacred Music Society, led by Mr. Hill and accompanied by an excellent band.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1845.

My Dear Sir:—In your paper of to-day, I see a notice of the conversation which I had with you, on the subject of Association. You have correctly stated it, except that the members of the Ohio Phalanx will enter into other Associations, as the dissolution was occasioned only by the want of capital necessary to carry on their operations on their present domain. None of the members is changed from favorable sentiments of Association. In regard also to the Trumbull Phalanx, there was a misunderstanding of what I, intended to say. The debt due by the Trumbull Phalanx *is not heavy*, and I think that the loan of not more than $1500 to them at this time would insure their success. For this loan they can give real estate security, or unincumbered property equal, I believe, in value, to more than double the amount of the money required. In the Trumbull Phalanx there are about 250 members, the men are industrious and zealous; they have two good water powers, with grist mill, saw mills, carding machine, shingle cutter, and other means of profitable employment. Their location is very advantageous. Before leaving this place I hope to have an opportunity to address the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, when I shall speak of Association, and of the Trumbull and other Phalanxes. Will you do me the favor to insert this? You say very truly, my dear sir, that I am as strong in the faith as ever. All that I have witnessed or experienced has only confirmed me in the cause.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. H. VAN AMRINGE.

D. N. White, Esq.

THE PROCESSION.

The observance of the funeral solemnities in honor of the memory of General Jackson was had yesterday, and the day dawned as beautiful and clear as the most sanguine could have desired. There was in the unusual stir—the rapid passing to and fro of people in larger numbers than usual, the evidence of the extensive preparation; and the members of the uniformed corps, or of the societies, dressed in their regalia, hastening to their several rendezvous, added a gradually increasing interest as the time for the organization of the Procession drew near. Shortly after eight o'clock the various companies began to form, and about eleven, the huge mass began to move over the prescribed route, at a slow and steady pace, the bands pealing forth solemn music. The colors borne by the military were craped, and the muffled drum beat the funeral march with a measured, solemn tone, that mingled in unison with the sweet strains of the military bands, and gave to the step and looks of those who were of the procession a gravity that was appropriate to the spirit of the occasion.

The outward semblances of mourning were to be met with in profusion on all sides, and the Procession passed on in the pride of its mournful paraphernalia, through streets lined with people of every condition. Every look-out had been sought for and obtained, and curiosity made many an uneasy post endurable. Danger was sometimes dared in order that the eye might see the display, and windows were uncomfortably crammed because there were more people to see, especially ladies, than there were windows of sight-seeing places to accommodate them. There was a general cessation of businss, and the city seemed emptied into the streets.—*United States Gazette of Friday.*

From the Providence Journal.

Graphic Picture of Life in Texas.
Washington—Halls of Congress, Departments and the Public Offices—President Jones.

Desirous to see the representatives of its sovereignty, and the capital of the Republic, we proceeded to Washington on the Brazos. We entered a small village of rather mean houses, mostly log cabins, containing some five or six hundred inhabitants. We found lodgings at the principal hotel, which embraced a bar-room, and a kitchen on the ground floor; and at night we were ushered into a large unfinished garret, where one could lay and study the art and mystery of building, by contemplating the naked beams and rafters, and their relations and proportions to each other; and if at all curious in such matters, he could have counted the rows of shingles necessary to cover a roof of like dimensions. At one end was a window scarce sufficient to betray the approach of day-light. Here we were bedded quite promiscuously with about twenty other inmates of the house, some of whom we discovered before morning, were most vociferous snorers, and others regular subjects of the nightmare. We were reconciled to our accommodations, by the reflection that we were occupying the places left vacant by the magnates of the land.

In the morning we went forth to view the Legislative Halls and public Offices. The Representative Hall we found to be an unfinished loft over a drinking shop, in a frame building 50 feet by 20. After the adjournment of Congress, which occurred a few days previous, it was taken possession of by the Treasury Department, and at the time of our visit it was divided into various compartments by screens of unbleached factory cloth, stretched across it in various directions; and by the side of the passage into each division was pinned to the cloth a label, on which was written, "The Treasurer's Office"—"Comptroller's Office"—"Auditor's Office," &c. Having examined this structure, and reflecting to ourselves that though less imposing in its architecture and finish, it had resounded with tones as grandiloquous, and speeches for Buncombe, as fulsome and bombastic as any that had echoed through the lofty dome and pillars of its prouder sister capitol on the banks of the Potomac, we went in search of the Senate Chamber, which we found some 300 yards off over a grocery in a small building rather in the decline of its being, on which no great expenditure for paint has ever been made. The chamber, 15 by 20 feet, unfinished, though a few gallons of whitewash had apparently been spread, by no very practiced hands, over the rough-board ceiling, was rented for the session at the extravagant national expenditure of $3 per week. A flight of steps, which displayed no great expenditure in their construction, nor of artistical skill in ornament, ran from the street on the exterior of the building to a platform, from which a door opened into the Senate Chamber, which spared their Honors the necessity of entering the august assembly through a dirty grogshop.

We next proceeded to the War Department, which we found to be a low, 16 by 18 feet log cabin, blessed with but one glazed window. It was divided into two apartments; the front one contained an old chair and a shabby looking bed for a single gentleman, which at the moment of our entrance, a black boy was giving its usual morning airing. The rear apartment, where we found the Secretary, was occupied besides his Honor, by a small pine table, three old chairs and a handkerchief full of papers; the chairs being just equal in number to our party, the Secretary politely took his seat on the corner of the table; and although not elegant, things seemed quite comfortable and convenient; six panes of 8 by 10 glass admitted considerable light from the west, and the room was sufficiently luminous to see to read and write without any very great tax on the powers of vision—a bright fire was blazing in the chimney, and a "smart" effort had evidently been made to chink up the worst crevices in the logs, both on the out and inside, with mud, to protect the inmates against a "Norther." Since the alarm of Mexican invasions has subsided, the business of the department does not appear to be pressing—and the chief clerk was the only clerk, and discharged all the duties of acting Secretary and the subordinate bureaus at the same time.

We next paid our respects to the Secretary of State, whose department we found in a building which I at first, in my simplicity, mistook for a carpenter's shop; though more stately, it was less comfortable than the war office; for, being a frame building, it was simply weatherboarded on the outside, and the winds of heaven were sifting through innumerable cracks. As diplomacy was quite active at the time of our visit to the capital, affairs in this department appeared to require a much greater array of assistants, and a great deal more display of official importance and dignity. It was evident that the occupants of stations here, felt, that in their little clapboard shop, events were evolving which fixed the attention of the world.

Fleas are one of the plagues of Texas, which they appear to have taken in place of mosquitos, which the strong morning and evening breezes sweep from the country. An anecdote was told by a former member of Congress, as evidence of the great annoyance of these vermin, and as illustrative of the habits of the honorable legislator. It is always difficult during the session of Congress, to procure lodgings for even members of Congress. Our informant arrived at the capital, and could not gain admittance into any house in town. Two honorable Senators invited him to share their lodgings in the Senate chamber, in the evening he repaired to the room and found it devoted to a double service; by day it was the hall of an august legislative assembly—and at night it was the place of encampment for a number of its members.

At bed-time a capacious straw mattras was dragged forth upon the floor, and the visiter politely urged to select his place on it, and lie down; being a modest man, and somewhat "green" in the ways of the country, he declined the honor of the first choice of a place, but being pressed with much apparent kindness and importunity, his diffidence was overcome, and wrapping up in his blanket, which forms a part of every traveller's equipage in Texas, he took his position on the mattrass, while his entertainers sat down to discuss the topics of the next day's proceedings.

In a few moments the new member exhibited signs that he was beset by the whole swarm of hungry vermin that inhabited the bed, and it was soon evident by his incessant scratching and violent throes, that they had carried the barrier of his blanket, and all his exterior defences, and were engaged in active and vigorous assault on his person. His hospitable friends, after enjoying for some time his exclamations of impotent fury and rage against his assailants, and chucklingly thanking him for his generosity in gathering the whole hive of tormentors under his own blanket, laid themselves down and went quietly to sleep, while he was obliged to maintain the annoying contest through the night. The moral he aimed to inculcate on us, was never to be so uncourteous as to take the first place in bed, however urgently and civilly you might be pressed thereto, for fleas, says he, gather on the first comer, and never quit him.

President Jones is a dignified and courteous gentleman, and was formerly a respectable physician in the western section of Massachusetts, and in his native state would probably never be known beyond his own neighborhood.

A New Counterfeit has made its appearance in this city, of which the first specimen detected was shown us by Mr. Allen Kramer. It is on the North-Western Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling—Denomination, $10. The engraving is coarse: right vignette, agricultural implement and steamboat in the distance. Pay A. Williams—dated "Wheeling, May 1, 1841," immediately over the President's name, and also over that of the Cashier. There is no implement on the genuine notes of this denomination.

More Counterfeits.—Counterfeit 1's on the "Mohawk Bank at Schenectady" have been flying around our streets pretty freely for the past day or two. The one before us is numbered 300—date, August 1, 1843—payable to N. Garnsey, or bearer—John J. DeGraff, President—W. B. Walton, Cashier—purporting to be engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. The paper is light, and the counterfeit, though pretty well executed, may easily be detected by those acquainted with the genuine.—[Buff. Pilot.

Wool Markets.

Washington, June 28th.—There is but little, if any, excitement in the wool trade, as yet, in this market. Some forty thousand pounds have been brought in, at prices ranging from 22 to 33c ⅌ pound. Up to the present there has been but little disposition manifested among the buyers to take up wool with eagerness, even at the comparatively low prices offered—while among the growers the absence of a disposition to sell has been quite manifest. We think, however, the ensuing week will exhibit some animation in the business. There is no probability of an advance of prices, and as most of our farmers design selling, the bulk of the clip will come into market soon. The fleeces are lighter this season than usual, while the texture and color of the fleece is not so fair, caused no doubt by the scarcity of water, combined with its bad quality, which prevailed during the washing season.—[Reporter.

Gazette and Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, June 30.

Wheat—Sale of 100 bu at 75c, and 90 bu at the same. So far as we can hear, the crop in the country around has yielded a plump and well filled berry.

Bacon—The market is quiet and not much doing. Sale of 7000 lbs country cured Sides and Shoulders from store at 6¼ and 5½c ⅌ lb. Sale of 8 csks city smoked Shoulders at 5¼c and 50c for casks. About 20 casks of city cured taken by the retail trade at 5¼c for Shoulders, 6¼c for Sides and assorted, and 7¼c for Hams. The sales of city cured at 5¼, 6¼ and 7¼, show a slight concession on the part of holders.

Groceries—There is but little doing in *Sugar*—nothing worth reporting has fallen under our notice.

Coffee—The market continues heavy, and the sales are small. The sales are confined to Rio and small—fair to prime 7¼@8¼c. Fancy grades are held from 8½c up.

Molasses—There is more inquiry, and the market is a shade lower. Sale of 200 bbls "old" at 32½c, terms not transpired; 50 bbls at 33c, cash, and 50 bbls at 32½c, cash—all to go out of the market. Except these transactions there is but little doing—retail sales of a few bbls at 33 @35c.

Flour—We heard of no sales of importance on Saturday. Some on the Wharf was stored in preference to selling at the price offered. Owing to the very wet weather, the amount that came in by wagon was very trifling. Sales at $3,62½ and 3.73.

Wool—The market remains comparatively quiet.—As noticed on Thursday, there is more offered, but principally of small clips. As yet very little has been bought above 30c. Common 22c, ¼ blood 24c, ½ do. 26c, ¾ do. 28, Full do. 30c, and Prime 33c ⅌ lb.

SCRAPS, SCRAPS.

50,000 LBS. of TANNER'S SCRAPS wanted, for which the highest price will be paid by the subscribers.
WETTACH & REIS, late C. Presser & Co.
je23 d1m&w3m Fourth street Road.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons interested will please take notice, that letters of administration have been granted unto the subscribers on the estate of Ardel O'Hanlan, late of the 5th Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. Any person having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement, and any one knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will call on the subscribers and pay off their respective accounts without delay.
WILLIAM MECKLIN.
ALFRED H. HARRISON.
jy1-w6t O'Hara st. Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time; and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.
jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening in the room adjoining Spencer & M'Donald's Leather store, Market street,

An Entire New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash, or exchanged for Country Produce.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine his stock, which, in quality and price, will afford inducements to purchasers.
ALEXANDER CONN.
Steubenville, May 8, 1845—je20-d&w3t

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
83 Market street, Pittsburgh.
B. E. CONSTABLE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of
NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
in this market
B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles;
Cashmere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Paris Mouslin de Laines, newest designs;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Chamelion Chusans, Tissans;
Crape d'Cypress; Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, Pompassourand Turkard, do.
Plain and embroidered Thibet, mode colors and black;
Rich new style wool Shawls;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids;
New style French prints; American do., new fall patterns, from 6¼ cents upwards;
Lupins, French Merinos, AA quality, blue, black and mode colors;
Splendid Parisian style of Bonnet Ribbons;
A large stock of rich new do., from 12½ cents upwards
Various styles of Neck and Cap do;
Artificial Flowers;
Bajou's Kid Gloves; new style do;
Ladies' Lace Caps, newest patterns;
English Thread Lace and Edgings;
Lisle, Giupare, Ashburton and other styles of do;
Plain and figured nett for Caps, Capes and Veils;
Plain and hem-stitch Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Reviere do; Muslin Trimmings;
Blue black and colored Velvets;
Changeable Mode for Bonnets;
Black and French Olive Cloth for Ladies' Cloaks;
Figured French Merinos, for do;
Plain, figured, changeable Plaid Alpaccas;
High colored Gala Plaids, for children's wear.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
French, West of England and American Cloths;
New style Cassimeres; Vestings in great variety;
Rich Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, &c., &c.,
With every other article in the Dry Goods line, at the smallest possible advance from the first cost.
oct3—wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and fifty acres of good land for sale in Butler county, 19 miles from Pittsburgh, situated on the old Harmony road, adjoining the farms of Mr. Garvin and Mr. Graham, with a good hewed log house and barn, two small orchards, with several springs of excellent water, about 75 acres cleared and under fence. For terms apply to JOSEPH MARLATT, 54 Penn street, or to THOS. FARLEY, Allegheny City, or to JACOB MARLATT, on the premises.
je7-d&wtf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Cabinet and Bellows making business, under the firm of Lemon & Powers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James Lemon having purchased the entire interest of Thomas Powers, is hereby authorized to make all settlements necessary to close the business of the late firm.
JAMES LEMON.
Pittsburgh, June 16, 1845. THOMAS POWERS.

CABINET AND BELLOWS MANUFACTORY.

Having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Thomas Powers, in the late firm of Lemon & Powers, I hereby respectfully inform my friends that I still continue to manufacture the above articles in all their different varieties, at the old stand on 4th street, (having re-built since the fire,) where I may at all times be found.
je18-d&w3w JAMES LEMON.

NOTICE.

INGRAM & ELLIOTT and William McDonald have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of Ingram, Elliott & Co., and will continue the Book and Paper business at the old established store, No. 78 Market street, between Fourth st. and the Diamond.

In a few days they will be receiving a large addition to their present stock of Books, Paper, Stationery, &c., to which they would invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
ALEXANDER INGRAM, Jr.
R. MILLER ELLIOTT.
June 12, 1845. WILLIAM McDONALD.
je23-d&w

LINSEED OIL—2 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
je23 L & J D WICK, Liberty st.

RICHARD COWAN, Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market.
je22-wly

J. H. DUNCAN,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
au 14-wly BROWNSVILLE, PA.

ADAM HOEH,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff, Union st., near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. ap8-wly

ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.

New York, July 20, 1843.

Mr. Bristol:—Dear Friend:—For such I esteem you, although I never have had the pleasure of seeing you; but I have the happiness of having my son saved from a most severe and distressing malady through the use of your truly valuable Sarsaparilla. About 14 months previous to my using your medicine, my son was treated by medical gentlemen for Scrofula or King's Evil in the neck; but all efforts to stay his disease did not accomplish any good for him. His ulcers rapidly spread from day to day, until he became alarmed for the safety of his life. So extensive was the ulceration that he was considered as past cure. The opening in his neck was truly frightful, and appeared to be eating everything before it. None can describe our feelings and painful forebodings as to the result of his affliction. A friend, to whom we feel greatly indebted for his kindness and advice, on seeing the boy, stated that he would send a physician whom he knew would cure him. He did so; and to my surprise, all he recommended was a little opening physic at first, and advised me to use Bristol's Sarsaparilla, as he stated he knew nothing equal to it in such cases as my son's. This we attended to strictly, as directed, eager to save my son if possible; and now we have the pleasure and unexpected joy of beholding our son saved from an early grave: for had his disease been left to prey upon him, he could not have lasted long. He is now well; his general health is good, and with grateful feelings to you as the proprietor of so great a remedy, we ascribe his cure solely to the use of your Sarsaparilla. We therefore take pleasure in recommending your medicine, although averse to the many nostrums of the day, daily puffed in the papers of the city. We can truly say that your Sarsaparilla has proved to be a balm of value unto us. With great respect, yours, &c. SAM'L McGOWAN, 695 Water st.
For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
je27 Corner of 6th and Wood sts.

DIURETIC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

Pine tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,
jan6 wly No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS,
AT PITTSBURGH.
DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer give special attention to all

SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Allegheny river, near the Aqueduct. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.
J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
may3-d&wtf S. KUHN, M. D.

SELLERS'
MUCH USED AND HIGHLY POPULAR
FAMILY MEDICINES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!!—Their efficacy for effecting a cure of the diseases specified, is so well authenticated and attested by credible witnesses, as to remove all doubt respecting their utility, even from the most incredulous; and fully to establish the fact that they possess *the most efficacious, reliable and valuable medicinal qualities* of any medicines with which the present age abounds. We therefore invite all who need the assistance of these medicines, to satisfy themselves by giving them a fair trial.

Sellers' great remedy for Liver Complaint

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Sir—I embrace this opportunity to inform you that I was afflicted with the Liver Complaint for about two years, for which I tried every remedy recommended, without any sensible relief, until I tried your Liver Pills, two boxes of which entirely cured me, since which my health has been much improved, and I firmly believe that when the directions are strictly followed, they cannot fail to cure. J. W. LOPE.
Pittsburgh, June 6th, 1844.

Sellers' Vermifuge, the best in the world.

Attention is asked to the following statement of a graduated Physician:

Gallipolis, April 1, 1844.

This certifies that I have kept on hand and used in my practice, R. E. SELLERS' VERMIFUGE, for the two past years. I am confident in saying that it has not failed, in a single instance, to relieve children and adults troubled with worms; in many instances it has brought away large quantities. I am very confident it is the best worm medicine in use. All that is required to give it reputation in any family is to give it a fair trial.
H. R. WILSON, M. D.
Prepared and sold by
R. E. SELLERS,
No. 125 Smithfield st., 3 doors from Liberty st.
Sold also by H. P. SCHWARTZ and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny City. may21

Property of the Estate of Benjamin Chew, deceased, For Sale.

UNDER letters of Attorney from the Executors of the lte Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia county, dec'd, the undersigned is authorized to sell any portion of the Land of the said deceased in Beaver county.

These lands are located on and near the *Beaver*, the *Erie Extension* and the *Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals*, (and convenient to the Ohio River at the mouth of Beaver,) in the thriving townships of North Sewickly, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Slipperyrock, Shenango and Big Beaver, in Beaver County, and comprise 70 or 80 tracts, of 100 to 300 acres each, among which are a large number of improved farms, of 30 to 80 acres cleared; chiefly limestone soil, abounding in Bituminous and Cannel Coal, Iron Ore, fine Flag and Grindstone quarries, Fire clay, water power, &c, &c.

Besides the facilities afforded this locality for reaching the Eastern, Southern and Northern Markets by canal and river conveyance, it enjoys very important and increasing home markets, for all the products of the farm; from its proximity to the rapidly improving manufacturing villages of the Falls, and mouth of Beaver, of New Castle in Mercer county, where the manufacture of Iron has already extensively commenced, and is extending—and of Zelienople in Butler county, and is also within the range of the Pittsburgh Market.

The face of the country is undulating—abundantly supplied with never failing springs of pure water—thickly settled—remarkably healthy; eminently entitled to rank as a wheat growing district; and to the wool grower, offers inducements rarely if ever surpassed.

Numerous excellent Grist and Saw Mills, propelled by water power from never failing streams, are interspersed through this district.

The opportunity now offered to emigrants and others, to locate themselves in a healthy, fertile, well settled and improving country is of rare occurrence, and should at least induce an examination from these wishing to purchase.

☞ Sales will be made of entire tracts or farms, or divided to suit purchasers.

☞ Title indisputable.

☞ "The undersigned is vested with full authority to sell and put purchasers in possession."

Any information on the subject will be afforded, on application to the undersigned, at his office in New Brighton, or by letter, addressed him at Fallston Post Office, Beaver county, Pa.
EDWARD HOOPS.
New Brighton, Beaver Co, Pa, April 25, 1845.
may9-d1&wtf

FEATHERS—63 sacks western in store for sale by
je25 W & R McCUTCHEON.